

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

No. 144, New Series.

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## LITERATURE.

*Recollections and Suggestions, 1813-1873.*  
By John Earl Russell. (London: Longmans & Co., 1875.)

(Second Notice.)

LORD RUSSELL had the good fortune to have travelled in Spain and visited the headquarters of the Duke of Wellington before he entered Parliament, and to begin his public life at a period when he was no longer likely to be affected by the fatal fallacy which had so deeply compromised the Whig party, and neutralised its just claims on popular support. The notion that Bonaparte was the "child and champion of the Revolution," and that the aggressions of the Empire were in some degree connected with, and justified by, the philanthropic ideas of the great European convulsion, however pardonable in France until the History of M. Lanfrey and the fall of the Vendôme Column, is one of the strongest instances how party feeling can maintain an erroneous impression once implanted in honest minds. And it may be that his recollection of the outburst of national independence at that moment may associate itself with the unqualified admiration with which he regards the Germany of to-day, and on which he believes the best hopes of Europe and the wisest policy of England to rest. It is thus that his views of foreign policy have been consistently far-seeing and liberal, and though, no doubt, he lectured foreign governments too much in a professorial tone, he kept himself above any such personal feeling as induced Lord Palmerston to find satisfaction in the fall of the Orleans dynasty, and to regard with comparative favour the rise of the Second Empire, until undeceived by the annexation of Nice and Savoy. It shows, indeed, his ardent confidence in the liberal future of Europe, that Lord Russell's reminiscences of the oppression of the Holy Alliance do not inspire him with any anxiety as to the result of the union of Germany, Austria, and Russia, "banded together in spirit, if not in form." The interesting, and to most of us novel fact, that before the war of 1870 Prussia had an understanding with Russia to use force, if necessary, to prevent Austria from rendering assistance to France, will increase, if it is possible to do so, the astonishment of the historian at the blindness of French diplomacy. And when Lord Russell expresses his trust that England will defend either Holland or Belgium against any unprovoked aggression, he hardly seems to take into account the magnitude of the forces which

she may have to encounter. It would have been expected from his general censure of Mr. Gladstone's conduct of foreign affairs that he would have spoken with reprobation of Lord Granville's revision of the Treaty respecting the Russian ports and the Black Sea; but his sense of the impolicy of inflicting that humiliation on Russia, which was shared by other statesmen and doubtfully approved by Lord Palmerston himself, has made him overlook the inopportunities of the demand, to us at the least uncourteous, and to France most cruel in the hour of her defencelessness and despair.

It is on the questions of the policy of England towards Ireland and of National Education that Lord Russell is most explicit in his suggestions. On both these grave matters he has a full right to speak, and even to teach, for they have been in his thoughts through his whole Parliamentary life, and have affected his political fortunes. Thus, though in his statement of either case there is nothing very new beyond the precision of the ideas and the epigrammatic turn of the expression, the very definite conclusions at which he has arrived have both an individual and general interest, and if the remedies he proposes seem impracticable to us, it does not at all follow that they do so to a statesman who has always looked on his superiority to circumstances as the chief pride of his career.

It must have been a day of justifiable satisfaction to the mind of Lord Russell when the Royal Assent was given to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. His imagination must have taken him back to the time when the most moderate reform of that institution had been regarded as a sacrilege, and when the proposal to transfer some of the revenue of the Church to general purposes of education was urged by himself, Lord Althorp, and Lord Durham, on the Cabinet of Lord Grey, and urged in vain;—to the time when his own increasing influence carried forward the principle of Appropriation, to the extrusion from the Government of Lord Ripon, Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, and the Duke of Richmond, the first of these maintaining

"that if the revenue of the Church in a particular parish was to be regulated by the number of the Protestant population in that parish, then the principle on which alone the Established Church existed was destroyed;"—

and so onwards to the later date when he overthrew the Government of Sir Robert Peel on the Appropriation Clause. Upon this subject there are two sentences in different parts of this volume which deserve consideration. The first is the expression of the belief that

"if this contest had been continued in every session for some forty years, it is probable that little progress would have been made, that parties would have been marshalled against each other every year, and that popular interest on the subject would have languished, and perhaps have perished."

Is this very inconclusive proposition intended as an argument, it may be excuse, for the coldness of the Liberal party on this question for so many years, and for its relegation from Parliamentary discussion after it had caused a change of Administration?

Perhaps the real result is to be found in the later passage where, after stating that—

"to have quietly removed the most odious and offensive emblem of the corruption and the intolerance of England, the target against which the arrows of Ireland's best archers were always aimed, without disorder, without riot, is a great feat in the history of any statesman;"

he adds:—

"The attempts to remedy this portentous injury without extinguishing the Church, to turn the curse into a blessing, were sure to prove, as Lord Althorp, Lord Durham, and I contended in Lord Grey's Cabinet they would be in 1833, stupendous failures."

How far Lord Russell can trust to the accuracy of those distant convictions it is not for us to say. It certainly does read strangely in the history of modern statesmanship to find that remedies assented to, and even proposed by, leading Ministers should by them have been believed to have been useless palliatives, disturbing the course of English administration, and leaving the just grievances of Ireland very much as they were.

But now that the work is done by other, and then opposing, hands, Lord Russell joins in the common disappointment that the turbulent ecclesiastical spirit of Ireland is as unappeased as ever; and that the Protestants, who looked on the Establishment as the main link of their connexion with England, are alienated, without any prospect of Catholic loyalty and content. He draws, indeed, attention to a fact hitherto singularly overlooked, that although the Hierarchy of the future is abolished, and ultimate religious equality secured, yet at the present time the Protestant Church retains all the appearance, and much of the reality, of dignity and wealth, and that it must take a considerable time for priests and people to realise the change in the position. And even when this has come to pass, Lord Russell very reasonably doubts whether the political evils incident on the entire dependence of the Catholic clergy on a poor and excitable population will not still continue to influence and embitter the popular mind; and he is driven to look back to the solution, so often proposed and so long rejected, of the endowment of the Catholic priesthood by the State. Now, he says, the funds are there, avowedly superfluous for the objects to which they have been applied. You speak of giving them to hospitals, to lunatic asylums, or other indifferent institutions: why not use them for the only purpose which can ensure religious satisfaction and national content?

Has Lord Russell, when he makes this suggestion, seriously considered why this has not been done long ago? It has never wanted proposers or advocates among the wisest of Englishmen. It was practicable at the time when Catholic Emancipation was granted, but it was too much for the Duke of Wellington, who said that the one great action was enough for him to undertake, and he could not afford to make it more difficult. It was possible for Sir Robert Peel, at the time that he confronted the angry Protestantism of the country on the question of Maynooth College, and could hardly have excited more violent and unreasoning opposition for a great than for a comparatively

small object of conciliation. It was, lastly, not only possible and practicable, but easy for Mr. Gladstone when in the progress of the Bill for disestablishing the Irish Church, the House of Lords in committee adopted the principle in the most effective and simplest form of securing glebes and houses to the Catholic priesthood. When such opportunities as these have been lost, what hope can Lord Russell himself entertain of the success of any proposal in this direction, by any Minister however powerful. It is no exaggeration to say that the English people in their present temper and thought would prefer a civil war.

The "Suggestions" on the subject of National Education would hardly be intelligible without the knowledge of the deep sense of the indefeasible rights of the religious conscience which has ever been to Lord Russell not only a political conviction, but an hereditary principle of action. In this view it is not surprising that he should sympathise with the scruples of the extreme Nonconformists, and he carries this feeling to the extent of being prepared to sacrifice the whole of Mr. Forster's scheme, rather than maintain the obnoxious provision. He entirely assimilates the grievance to that of the exaction of Church-rates from conscientious Dissenters, and places the demand for its relief on a level with the reclamation which was satisfied by the Act of 1868. On the other hand, he fully approves of Mr. Forster's principle to "supplement the existing education, and not build a new house from the beginning." "Indeed," he adds, "if such had been the attempt, the Government would have been guilty, not only of a large superfluity of grants and much waste, but of great ingratitude." He therefore regards the discharge of this disputed payment, either by a Parliamentary grant, or out of the existing funds of Church schools, as indispensable if the present scheme is to be continued. But the rough sketch which he gives of a plan of National Education really supersedes the whole system of school-rates altogether, and reverts to the Parliamentary grants which were the resource of former times. He would establish some six hundred free schools where the Bible should be daily read, to be maintained by payments from the Consolidated Fund, and he would subsidise sectarian schools, including the Roman Catholic, to the extent of half the yearly cost for ten years to schools built and founded before the year 1870, and of one-fourth of the yearly cost for five years to schools built and founded since that date—the whole to be under the direction of the Committee of Privy Council. The Revised Code should not be permitted or revived, and the teaching of geography and history, and the elementary parts of political economy, should be obligatory in the upper schools, and, in small districts, in the upper parts of the elementary schools. In such an arrangement as this, it is difficult to see where there is any place for any system of rating, which is the great innovation on our former practice, and which is believed to offer such substantial advantages. The main objections to Parliamentary grants for education were the continual discussions to which they gave rise, the uncertainties con-

tingent on the condition of the public revenue, the difficulties of the general application of any forms of education to the circumstances of different localities, and the want of that identification between local taxation and local interests which enables this country to bear cheerfully so large a weight of public expenditure for particular purposes. A National Education is now inaugurated and is spreading itself throughout the kingdom with a rapidity and facility which its warmest advocates could hardly have anticipated, and except for the partial clamour, which Lord Russell justifies, is gradually dissociating itself from our political and religious differences. Unless some unforeseen change occurs in public opinion there is far more probability that before long the slight anomaly which is contained in the Nonconformist objection will somehow be remedied, than that so great a work, the fruit of so much earnest zeal for the good of mankind, and so much disinterested endeavour, should be superseded or destroyed. Indeed the mind of the reader of this chapter cannot fail to be impressed by the conviction that here Lord Russell is speaking *ab extra*, without that real knowledge of the truth of the position of affairs which belongs to those who have mixed in the conflict of opinion and partaken of its hopes and fears. If he had done so, as no doubt he would have done had the discussion fallen within the range of his own political activity, there is little doubt that Mr. Forster would have found in him a resolute supporter, and might, perhaps, have derived from his mature judgment some counsel which might have anticipated and removed a difficulty that has now grown into such undue proportions.

Towards the conclusion of the volume Lord Russell reverts to the subject of Parliamentary Reform, and referring to the probability of a still further extension of the suffrage, invites the statesmen of the future to consider a project which certainly has been somewhat forgotten, namely:—

"The Government of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, as it was publicly declared at Westminster, December 16, 1653, at which time and place his Highness Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, took a solemn oath for observing the same."

As this great document can hardly be well known to many of Lord Russell's readers, unless they have the good fortune to possess the facsimile printed for private circulation by the late Mr. MacCulloch in 1867, it would have been well if he had inserted it in his Appendix, and enabled them to judge of the value of his recommendation. With a good word for the Republic which, if it had continued, "John Milton and Algernon Sidney would have contributed to support, the one with his extensive learning, the other with his high spirit, and both by their lofty and unblemished characters," he utters a fervent and humble prayer for the maintenance of that hereditary monarchy, under which we enjoy "as large a scheme of popular freedom as any of the ancient Republics ever devised." It may, therefore, be assumed that it is to the portion alone of the Act that affects the popular representa-

tion that he desires to refer. If this plan should find favour with future reformers, we should have triennial parliaments, four hundred members for England and Wales, not more than thirty for Scotland, or for Ireland. Other peculiarities of the scheme are the large preponderance of County representation, the fewness of the towns returning two members—only twenty-two in the whole—no town in Wales returning members except Cardiff and Haverfordwest—and the appearance of the names of Leeds and Manchester, then in the commencement of their growth and importance, but not destined to acquire their fair rights till after the lapse of a hundred and seventy-nine years. We shall not, at any rate, revert to the exclusion of all "who do or shall profess the Roman Catholic religion," and there might be some difficulty in applying the test "that the persons who shall be elected to serve in Parliament shall be such (and no other than such) as are persons of known integrity, fearing God, and of good conversation." The County Franchise was given to "all and every person and persons seized or possessed to his own use of any estate real or personal to the value of two hundred pounds"—a tolerably high qualification when the difference in the value of money is considered, and not very susceptible of application to our times and circumstances.

Lord Russell's allusion to this interesting but somewhat obsolete effort at Reform of Parliament, therefore, may be attributed not to any very precise notion of the applicability of this incident in our constitutional history to modern times, but to that peculiar inclination, mainly personal, but not without relation to his Whig breeding and associations, to regard our political life as an historic whole, dependent upon great continuous principles, and little moved by special circumstances or individual men. It is thus that the politicians of our day have heard his frequent allusion to Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights with something of irreverent amusement, and have hardly done justice to that admirable harmony of thought and feeling which has given so much completeness and integrity to his life. It is with this impression that every Englishman will close this volume, and welcome it, not only as a valuable accession to our public annals, but as a testimony of the lofty aims and honest purpose that are compatible with strong party feelings and aristocratic impressions in such a nature as Lord Russell's, and under the happy conditions of the society in which his lot has been cast.

HOUGHTON.

*The Life and Letters of Rowland Williams, D.D.; with Extracts from his Note Book.* Edited by his Wife. In Two Volumes. (London: Henry S. King & Co., 1874.)

DR. ROWLAND WILLIAMS, in spite of some failings, was a remarkable man, and since his name must figure in every history of the Anglican Church, and his book on Hinduism and Christianity may possibly, in time, obtain some influence, which, however, is rarely achieved by prize works, it is the duty of those contemporaries who knew him best to take care that he occupies his proper place



in the English, or rather in the Welsh Wallowa.

Attention, therefore, is requested to the following anecdotes, neither of which will be found in the two handsome volumes before us.

Just a quarter of a century ago, a tall thoroughbred stallion, rather wayworn, but still disposed to be vicious, bore a jack-booted rider to the door of a Vicarage in a Midland county. In front of his house the master himself happened to be standing, and to him the horseman, with a smile on his lips and a frown on his brow, thus spoke: "I have ridden across the country from Cambridge, can you put me up till Monday?" "Certainly, if you, who always carry sermons in your head, will preach for me to-morrow." "Excuse me," was the reply, "I prefer to listen to you."

Accordingly two sermons were preached, and the volunteered verdict was as follows: "Humph, I heard you imperfectly in the morning, but what I did hear struck me as very commonplace. As for the afternoon, you sent me to sleep at once." The rider on the vicious stallion was Dr. Rowland Williams; the part of preacher and host was enacted by the writer of these lines.

Another story is even more characteristic. Near the first turnpike on the road from Cambridge to Madingley there is, or was in the year 1838, a deep but dry ditch. At this point, in the course of their constitutional, two scholars of King's arrived one day. The shorter of the friends had been talking during the walk, while the other remained silent. Not to make any mystery, the speaker was Rowland Williams; the other, as poor Spankie of Eton used to say, was a man of no note. The subject was the Apocalypse. Is the Pope Antichrist? This, according to Rowland Williams, was absurd, for—but the reasons need not be given. In this view his silent friend acquiesced, and there was nothing more to be said on that side of the question. So Rowland Williams took up the opposite side, and with much learning proved that the Pope was Antichrist; and Rome Babylon. The silent Umbra looked a little surprised, but again he acquiesced. Instead of being flattered by this double submission, the controversialist shoved his companion into the ditch and walked home alone. These stories, it is to be hoped will throw some light upon the incidents which caused the late Vicar of Chalke to become known to the world. Of course, we refer to the part which he took in the publication of *Essays and Reviews*, of which book he was at one time supposed to have been the instigator and editor. It seems now that this distinction belongs to Mr. Wilson; but Dr. Williams did beat up for recruits, having succeeded, as he tells us, in securing the brother of the Bishop of Carlisle; and having failed, as the present writer happens to know, in his application to Dr. Badham. It was partly owing to these rumours, but chiefly to the peculiarities of his style (which, by the bye, are kept out of sight in the Memoir), that the Review on Bunsen gave more offence than all the rest of the matter put together. One hardly dares to say that Rowland Williams intended to produce this effect, but he certainly regarded it with feelings more akin

to satisfaction than to regret; for he knew that there are two ways of getting a hearing—the one is to be striking, and the other is to be struck. But, granting this, it may be asked how could a man—who, with such rare ability, had pointed out the superiority of the Gospel morality over the purest specimens of Hindoo theology—pour such a teasing fire into the Christian flank? The truth is that, while the discipline of Long Chamber had been wholesome, Roland Williams in after life had not been so fortunate in his surroundings. At the Junior Comby, and in the Combination Room of King's, there had been few companions of any sort and still fewer equals, which state of things, acting upon a temperament essentially Welsh, spoiled him (as has been seen) for peaceful companionship with weak people, even when they were disposed to be subservient. Then his residence at lonely Lampeter, and afterwards among the rustic Ritualistic Rectors of South Wilts, who knew nothing of Goronva Camlan, or of the famous Muir essay, tried his patience beyond endurance. To be surrounded by men who regarded themselves as parochial Popes, and who spoke of their Bible as though it had come down from heaven, printed by Spottiswoode, and bound in calf, became so intolerable that he was resolved to land them in a ditch, although, when there, they might be on the top of himself. And he was the less unwilling to give the impatient shove, because he had always felt a firm conviction that the ideal Church, the true House of God, would look more solid, when the shoring up of stupid people, which he calls (v. ii. p. 93) "forged texts, spurious creeds, and misunderstandings of orthodox bunglers," had been swept away. But while the Doctor meant to revenge himself, like another Juvenal, on these prosperous twaddlers, who had made him listen while they would not listen to him, and determined to do this at all hazards, he was by no means unaware of the great hazards which he had to run. Convinced then that he would madden both High Church and Low Church, and knowing that he had no party of his own, not even the Stanleyites, to back him, he deemed it prudent to advance by sap and mine and zigzag; in other words, with a free use of the innuendo, and the "as it were," and above all, with Bunsen before him, to play the part of a cowlifter, and thus to obviate the upsetting of the train. It was through these loop-holes and back doors, made familiar to him by a long indulgence in paradoxes, that the Vicar of Chalke escaped when brought to book by the Supreme Court of Appeal. But it was this policy of evasion which caused the seven Peers present at the hearing to withhold from Dr. Williams that admiration which had been roused by the saddened frankness of Mr. Wilson, who, like Dr. Williams, pleaded his own cause. It is true that the Lords appreciated the abundant learning, the astute ingenuity, and the indomitable pertinacity which the great Welshman exhibited; and possibly they reflected that he, who was then pleading before them for leave to retain a petty Vicarage, might have sat among them as a Bishop, if only he had been content to offer a little incense to those

exactng Potentates of Ecclesiastical England, "Parama" (vol. i. p. 304) "Humdrum," and "Iswara" Humbug (vol. i. p. 304). They were, however, disposed on the whole to think that Dr. Williams ought to have been a Doctor without the prefix of Reverend; in other words, that he should have adopted the profession of a Proctor. And this work would have been congenial, if only there had been enough of it, which seems probable now. A Simeonite to be defended one day, a Mackonochie the next, and after that a Colenso. What could have been more agreeable to his versatile and eminently eclectic spirit? And then to think of attacking each of them in turn, by way of a change. How few of us know what our work in life should be; how rarely do we set ourselves the tasks which would suit us!

An abstract of the verdict which reversed that of the Arches, will be found at p. 149 vol. ii., and it is well worth reading. Dr. Williams, it seems, was not pleased with the word "unseemly," applied by Lord Westbury in reference to part of the Review; but he would have been still less pleased by an extra-judicial sentence which one of his judges is said to have passed upon him. It was as follows, and is attributed to Lord Kingsdown—"Do you want to know my opinion of Dr. Williams? Well: he has enormous brains, but he is a singularly little man."

Dr. Williams, however, was by no means a little man, except in stature. Indeed, intellectually speaking, he looks like a giant in comparison with the Dignitaries whom he demolished in letters which are models of clearness and vigour. By the side of the great Bishop of St. David's the case is altered. It is clear, however, that the Bishop had a considerable respect for the Vice-Principal of Lampeter; and one of the most curious passages in the Memoirs is the description of a visit made by Dr. Williams to Abergwili Palace, on which occasion the two sat opposite, and eyed each other from time to time over the books which they pretended to be reading. The tour on foot is also admirably described. In the course of these walks he gave a refractory Piedmontese a sight of his pistol, and, denying that he was an Englishman, which was always a point of honour with Goronva Camlan, he was supposed by the Italians to be a German, and consequently incarcerated. He appears, however, to have lost nothing on the occasion except a tooth, which the Doctor of the prison of Isella extracted for him. Some people might think that if Rowland Williams had had more of his teeth drawn in the course of his life he would have been a better man. And this may be true. But a good man he undoubtedly was, and a tender-hearted man also. It is impossible for any one not to feel this as he reads the diary, the letters, or still more the prayers which were composed by him in great numbers throughout his life. Very touching, too, is the lament over his father, who had prospered greatly in the Church of Wales.

The keening over Llew, or Lion, a huge ferocious dog which he inherited from his father, is also very characteristic. But to appreciate its merits the whole story must

be told, of which we can only give part. Coming, as the big mongrel did, from the dear old home, the Rectory of Ysceiviog, the brute was to be cherished at Lampeter, was to share the Vice-Principal's room and board, being his one ewe-lamb, at least until that peerless wife, whom he had met by chance at Heidelberg, should take the favourite's place. So man disposed, but the result was otherwise. On the first day Llew did not wait to be helped to his dinner, but he helped himself, taking for his share the whole leg of mutton. Now Rowland Williams was not the man to be treated in this way either by a Bishop of Salisbury or by a cur, however big. So he did battle at once, and thus scored another escape from death, in addition to many, the series of which had begun even in infancy, when a Welsh Sangrado bled him habitually to cure debility! However, if the dog did not kill his master, neither did his master kill him, poor Llew being reserved for a worse fate.

There is one fault to be found with the book over and above the misprints, which are frequent and annoying. This is the substitution of the dash (—) for proper names. Of course this must be done sometimes, but it need not be done as a rule, and apparently for no better reason than an inability on the part of the authoress or printer to make them out. But good as the book is, on the whole, the photograph of Dr. Williams, which it contains, is the best part. A truer likeness never was produced.

R. W. ESSINGTON.

*Voltaire et la Société Française au XVIII. Siècle. Voltaire et J. J. Rousseau.* Par Gustave Desnoiresterres. (Paris: Didier, 1874.)

M. DESNOIRESTERRES publishes this year the sixth volume of his long-sustained and exhaustive history of Voltaire. Again he reaches throughout that uniform degree of unusual and useful merit which the skilful execution of the earlier numbers of his series has prepared us always to expect from him. We have before called attention in these pages (Aug. 15, 1872) to the eminent degree in which M. Desnoiresterres possesses all those qualities which go to the making of an excellent biographer. He writes with ease and good breeding; he selects with superior intelligence from the vast mass of materials which lie at his disposal; he handles his matter with just judgment and discretion; and although he zealously explores every source of information, he keeps in place and order the varied crowd of details with able generalship, so that the reader, always interested, is never wearied or oppressed. There is yet another point especially worthy of notice, and that is the attitude of what may be called friendly impartiality which M. Desnoiresterres maintains towards his subject. He is perfectly honest, yet never unkind. He does not shrink from telling us clearly the ignoble facts of the famous quarrel with the President des Brosses (chap. iii.) about fourteen loads of wood which Voltaire had most certainly burnt, and for which he obstinately refused to pay, but at the same time he lets us see how this apparently niggardly ob-

stinacy had its source in springs which nourished some of the larger and more splendid virtues which distinguished his hero. We are made to feel that a connexion exists between the wrong-headed, fiery persistency which he sometimes showed in resenting a fancied wrong done to himself, and the noble tenacity of purpose and singleness of conviction which he displayed in his unselfish endeavours to right the wrongs of others. In the same spirit of fair dealing M. Desnoiresterres treats of Voltaire's attitude and action in religious matters. He never permits the special shade of his own sentiment on these subjects to betray him into an illiberal estimate. Though he clearly indicates his own distaste for the flippant blasphemies by which Voltaire and his *frères* constantly outraged the bounds of good judgment and good feeling, he does not emphasize it unnecessarily, but accounts these offences rather (as in truth they were) weapons hateful in themselves, the use of which was well nigh justified by the desperate nature of the situation in which they found themselves.

The volume before us opens with the advent of Mdlle. Corneille at Ferney, an episode in Voltaire's life which should ever be held in honourable memory. In this adoption of an unknown girl, whose only claim to his notice was her descent from a brother of the great Corneille, Voltaire gave evidence of the most uncalculating generosity. The varied obligations entailed by the due support of the burden which he had thus taken upon himself he fulfilled with unselfish and faithful zeal. For the course of her education, and finally for her suitable establishment, the most discreet provisions were made; nothing was omitted, nothing was forgotten which the care of a wise and affectionate father could have supplied. To the arrival of Mdlle. Corneille succeeds the affair of the curé of Moens, and here again we have (as M. Desnoiresterres happily says) the Voltaire "des bons jours." The curé of Moens was an excellent priest, who, disturbed by the news of the presence of three younger men in the house of a favourite female parishioner, and desirous of preventing the possibility of scandal, armed a troop of honest peasants with bludgeons, and, thus accompanied, set upon the three youths and successfully accomplished the feat of beating them within an inch of their lives. In order to make sure that the party were quite incapable of further mischief, the affair was concluded by trampling on their stomachs, after which they were left with the parting injunction, "to die like Huguenots"—i. e., without the sacraments. The relations of the youths were too frightened to resent the injury. Voltaire constituted himself their champion, and declared his intention of procuring for M. le Curé an "emploi dans les galères." But the clergy came to the rescue with the Bishop of Annecy at their head (the bishop, indeed, was of opinion that the curé had been guilty only of a somewhat ill-considered zeal), and so obstinate a defence was made that Voltaire was reluctantly obliged to relinquish his hope of rewarding the curé according to his deserts, and to rest contented with an award of "quinze cent livres, sans détrimet, bien

entendu, de tous les frais." In the second chapter Rousseau comes upon the scene. Julie, after having turned the heads of all Paris, arrives at Ferney. Voltaire, already recklessly insulted by Rousseau, attacked his famous romance in four letters, the first of which bore the name of the Marquis de Ximenes; but this deceived no one as to the true author, and the breach which was soon to end in total rupture now grew wider and wider.

Mr. Morley, in his chapter on Voltaire at Ferney (p. 327), has shown a force of true insight in stating the causes which made the quarrel between these two men inevitable. He seizes the essential nature of the antagonism which slowly developed itself, and which had its origin, not in accidents of popular rivalry, but in the very quality of their respective genius and character. It is a remarkable testimony to the justness of Mr. Morley's judgment that M. Desnoiresterres (who works on quite another line and method) furnishes us as he groups his facts with precisely the illustrations suitable to the different stages of Mr. Morley's argument. Rousseau, as Mr. Morley tells us, thought, or rather felt, with passionate sentiment about the wrongs and misery of suffering men and women, while Voltaire's single object was to reinstate the understanding in its full rights, to emancipate thought. He never contemplated a social revolution, and M. Desnoiresterres (p. 238) remarks, in commenting a letter written by him to D'Alembert in 1757:—

"Voltaire, qui n'aspire qu'à l'affranchissement du genre humain, mais qui ne suppose point que l'on puisse se passer de laquais, exclut, comme on le voit, la canaille de sa république. La vérité n'est pas faite pour les classes inférieures qui peuvent aller à la messe et au prêché, même au grand avantage de leurs maîtres."

Voltaire, indeed, was, on the whole, eminently successful; as M. Thiers has said, "on pardonne volontiers à un ordre de choses dans laquelle on a trouvé place." This success in itself was an eyesore to Rousseau. As long as he himself was obscure, as long as he was unambitious of literary distinction, he could give himself up without afterthought to the sentiments of pleasure and admiration with which certain works of Voltaire inspired him. When, however, he too became famous, the irritable vanity which coated the natural moroseness of his temperament was aroused, and Voltaire was hated as a rival (Desnoiresterres, p. 83)—a rival who was enjoying in his native town the place which of right was his, and from which he was virtually excluded. In 1756 Voltaire's poem on "Le Désastre de Lisbonne" appeared, and a Genevan pastor applied to Rousseau as the champion best fitted to refute the theory which it contained, and which was of so flagrantly impious a nature. Rousseau thus called into the arena warmed to the fight, and closed the letter which he addressed to Voltaire on this occasion with an open declaration of his hate. After this the obligations of friendship no longer existed, and when the *Nouvelle Héloïse* appeared Voltaire spoke his mind frankly, but he does not seem to have gone beyond the limits of his real convictions. "The very language of



Rousseau," says Mr. Morley, "was to Voltaire as an unknown tongue, for it was the language of reason clothing the births of passionate sensation." Rousseau's powerful dialectic can perhaps scarcely be called the language of reason, though sometimes, as in the *Lettres écrites de la Montagne* it almost wears its semblance. To the positive, reasonable turn of Voltaire's genius, the morbid sentiment and unhealthy exaggerations of Rousseau were additional causes of offence. Yet, despite his antipathy, no sooner did the persecution of Rousseau commence, than Voltaire opened his doors to one whom he had never ceased to regret as an able soldier deserted from the good cause. This has been by Rousseau himself strenuously denied, but the documents brought forward by M. Desnoiresterres, and the arguments with which he accompanies them, place the fact beyond doubt, and it is clear that Voltaire was equally zealous and sincere in making the offer.

The terrible dramas of Calas, Sirven, and De la Barre close the present volume. Space forbids us to enter into the melancholy details which are in each case recounted by M. Desnoiresterres with a scrupulous fidelity to facts, a fidelity which admits of no concealments or omissions. Such circumstances as might tell against the innocence of the victims are set before us with unshrinking precision. The materials on which the statement of the case of Calas is founded are gathered in the main from M. Athanase Coquerel's judicious history of the proceedings, a work to which M. Desnoiresterres pays a just tribute of praise, warmly acknowledging the services which the author has rendered. The task of collecting and sifting the evidence has been thoroughly performed, and throughout the enquiry has been conducted in a judicial tone and moderate temper, even when the reader might have expected and excused a violent outburst of indignation. That Calas was a victim as absolutely innocent as Sirven no one now should doubt. Yet quite recently there have been those who have undertaken the hopeless task of rehabilitating the tribunal which sacrificed him to the mad fury of popular prejudice. The work of M. Coquerel is, however, the only one which takes into account the totality of the evidence, all other authors having been content with documents derived exclusively from one source, and having neglected those to be found in the national archives. Thus M. Charles Barthélemy, though writing four years after M. Coquerel (of the very existence of whose book he appears to be ignorant), relies wholly on the reports of the trial at Toulouse, and passes over in silence the evidence furnished by the enquiry at Paris. The conduct of Voltaire in these affairs was nobly great. When all the world, terrified by the risk of incurring useless odium, rested in shuddering silence, Voltaire spoke. With self-sacrificing devotion he put aside the occupations which were dear to him. Night and day for seven years he never relaxed his efforts until he had aroused the popular conscience, and backed by a public opinion which he had himself created, wrested from a jealous and unwilling authority tardy sympathy and succour for the innocent, and the condemna-

tion of the unjust judge. Other episodes in these pages place "le bonhomme Voltaire" before us in the same light. Not once only does he come bringing deliverance to some member of the faithful company of martyrs sent to the galleys "pour avoir prié Dieu en mauvais Français;" and the irrefragable contemporary testimony which M. Desnoiresterres has wisely placed before us is sufficient to convince the most prejudiced of his perfect disinterestedness, of the perfect purity of his humane enthusiasm.

The volume closes with the year 1756. When the entire work is completed we shall have in our hands not only a complete collection of all the information concerning Voltaire which can possibly be desired by those who do not wish to be at the pains of investigating original sources; but we shall find in M. Desnoiresterres' biography the indispensable book of reference for those who may be engaged in independent study of the same subject. E. F. S. PATTISON.

*Historic and Monumental Rome.* A Handbook for the Students of Classical and Christian Antiquity in the Italian Capital. By Charles Isidore Hemans. (London: Williams & Norgate, 1874.)

MR. HEMANS, who is so well known for his writings on mediæval and sacred art in Italy, published in 1865, at Florence, *The Story of Monuments in Rome and its Environs*. The aspects of the subject have so much changed, and its field has been so much enlarged of late years, owing to the progress of the excavations and the amount of recent researches devoted to Roman antiquities, that the author has entirely rewritten his former work, for the English public. His long residence at Rome, and his love for the subject, have given him peculiar advantages, and he largely shares in the fascination which the Eternal City seems to exercise on the North. Ampère admirably expresses the feeling in his *Histoire Romaine à Rome*, but it cannot be more strongly depicted than it was long ago by the Gaulish poet Rutilius, a poet of the fifth century, who adhered to paganism, and who expresses, when obliged to quit the charmed scene and return to the cold North, the sorrow of an exile blent with enthusiasm for the Imperial City, her temples, theatres, aqueducts, and all the sunlit splendours of her seven hills, which he was leaving for ever. No critical enquiries can deprive the ruins of Rome of their charm, though we no longer (with Petrarch) mistake a pyramid tomb like that of Cestius for that of Romulus, or the enormous arcades near the Forum for the Temple of Peace founded by Vespasian; and though modern writers have analysed to its depths that Christian mythology which is, in fact, the contemplation of theological subjects and saintly examples by the popular mind in a devout but little educated age. Rather it might seem that modern enquiry has given a larger interest to archaeology, and invested it with a more deeply-felt reverence; while the researches in the catacombs and other primitive Christian monuments have brought to light far more which confirms and accords with truths embraced by all Christians, than any elements

proper to the region of controversy, or capable of being used for refutation or attack.

In his first chapter, therefore, Mr. Hemans rightly gives us an account of the "literature illustrative of Rome;" and in the second, of "the sources of early Roman history." The scepticism as to Romulus and his successors is not of modern growth. Plutarch, who was long resident in Rome, and certainly not inclined to disbelief, distinctly asserts that Roman history had been corrupted, and its earliest documents destroyed. In his life of Numa, too, he says expressly, "a writer named Clodius" (perhaps Claudius Quadrigarius), "in a book of his entitled *Strictures on Chronology*, avers that the ancient registers of Rome were lost when the city was sacked by the Gauls; and that those which are now extant were counterfeited, to flatter and serve the humour of some men, who wished to have themselves derived from some ancient and noble lineage, though in reality with no claim to it." Tradition, as summed up by Livy, Dionysius, and Plutarch, is in favour of this view, and Mommsen has done much to prove it independently.

The following chapters Mr. Hemans devotes to a series of walks among the ruins, on the Northern Hills, the Palatine, the Forum, the Capitol; then turns his steps to the Colosseum and the Catacombs; afterwards considers the main classes of buildings separately—mausolea, arches, theatres, aqueducts, temples, churches; concluding all with some account of recent discoveries, especially as regards the walls of Rome. While pointing out the services of several of the great popes in preserving the ruins of antiquity, our author has to lament over much which others have done in the way of destruction. Honorius I. stripped the gilt bronze tiles off Hadrian's Temple of Venus and Rome for the adornment of St. Peter's Basilica. Sixtus IV. did even worse, for he took down some beautiful arches to convert the stone into cannon balls! Sixtus V. destroyed the splendid Septizonium of Severus, that its marbles and columns might adorn his own buildings. Paul III. ruined the Thermae of Antoninus. It was long before the general opinion of Europe made itself felt in the Vatican. But Mr. Hemans also describes at length the efforts and liberality of the later popes for the preservation of the classical monuments, and does every justice to their policy. We have read the book with great interest, and trust the author will be enabled to communicate to us the results of the excavations now so rapidly progressing, in a third edition of his entertaining and instructive work. The science of archaeology is founded on a deep interest in the history and the works of man, and in Rome every epoch is represented, from the Stone age to that in which we live.

C. W. BOASE.

*Shakespeare's Centurie of Prayse. Being Materials for a History of Opinion on Shakespeare and his Works, culled from Writers of the First Century after his Rise.* By C. M. Ingleby, D.C.L. (London: Trübner & Co., 1875.)

DR. INGLEBY'S very careful compilation is meant to include almost all the passages

alluding to Shakspeare which occur in books or writings between 1592 and 1693. Similar collections have been projected before, notably by the late Mr. Bolton Corney, but have never been completed. The series of Shakspeare Allusion-books which Dr. Ingleby is publishing for the New Shakspeare Society is nearly the same in design as the present work, the difference being that the series professes to give the whole or an integral portion of the books, while the *Centurie of Prayse* gives only the passages in which the allusions occur. Dr. Ingleby, in a modest preface, states the difficulty of his task, and the unlikelihood that the first attempt to attain completeness should be entirely successful. Indeed, when the whole literature of a hundred years has to be searched, it is hard to see when the collection can be pronounced complete: there may lurk so many allusions which want an Oedipus to unriddle; so many obscure passages may have been wrongly tacked on to Shakspeare; and so many rare books or manuscripts may still be extant which have not been read by any one sufficiently on the look-out for such passages. There is one whole class of allusions which Dr. Ingleby hardly knows whether to acknowledge or ignore—the imitations or quotations from Shakspeare which occur in such multitudes in succeeding dramatists. A few such passages are printed in their proper places; one or two more are found among the “supplementary extracts;” and a postscript adds a few more, as “a very small contribution” towards “tracing the influence of Shakspeare’s works on his successors of the seventeenth century.”

In the classes of extracts where Dr. Ingleby approaches nearest to completeness there are some notable omissions. For instance, although he quotes (p. 45) from the Third Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, p. 148, Cope’s letter to Lord Cranborne about Burbage and *Love’s Labour Lost*, yet he misses the very curious postscript from a letter of Lady Southampton to her husband, on the same page of the same Report, which seems to refer to Shakspeare under the name of Falstaff:—“All the nues I can send you that I think will make you mery is that I read in a letter from London that Sir John Falstaff is by his Mrs. Dame Pintpot made father of a godly milers thum, a boye thats all heade and veri litel body; but this is a secret.” That Shakspeare was sometimes called by the name of his favourite character is evident from a letter, apparently of the first decade of the seventeenth century, in the *Collection of Letters made by Sir Tobie Matthews*, p. 100:—“I must tell you, I never dealt so freely with you in anie; and (as that excellent author Sir John Falstaff says) what for your business, news, device, foolery, and liberty, ‘I never dealt better since I was a man.’” It would be interesting to know what Lady Southampton meant when she made Mrs. Pintpot Falstaff’s Thalia; whether she likens him to Ben Jonson, inspired by pottles of sack and canary; or whether Pintpot is only the surname of Quickly, and hints at the “post-haste” rate of the poet’s pen. The description of the product, “all head and very little body,” shows possibly that even Shakspeare might sometimes be con-

cerned in a “displeasing play,” or, at any rate, in one where the dramatic interest was outweighed by some extrinsic relation; and the conclusion, “this is a secret,” may show that he sometimes wrote for private theatricals, and perhaps explains how *Troilus and Cressida*, in 1609, had been “never stal’d with the stage, never clapper-claw’d with the palms of the vulgar,” though evidently written, in great part, long before.

A third document that should come into Dr. Ingleby’s next edition is a letter from Sir Charles Percy to Mr. Carlington (Carlton?), of Dec. 27 [1601] (Record Office, Domestic, Eliz., of that date). Sir Charles had accompanied the Earls of Essex and Southampton into Ireland, and was now returned to his manor of Dumbleton, in Gloucestershire:—“Mr. Carlington, I am here so pestered with country business, that I shall not be able as yet to come to London; if I stay here long in this fashion, I think at my return you will find me so dull that I shall be taken for Justice Silence or Justice Shallow. Wherefore I am to intreat you that you will take pity of me, and, as occurrences shall serve, to send me such news from time to time as shall happen; the knowledge of the which, though perhaps they will not exempt me from the opinion of a Justice Shallow at London, yet, I will assure you, they will make me pass for a very sufficient gentleman in Gloucestershire.” Can Sir Charles have been the object of any occult chaffing when Falstaff enquires “What said Master Dombledon about the satin for my short cloak and my slops?” (2 *Henry IV.* i. 2. 32.)

These omissions are involuntary on the part of Dr. Ingleby. There are others purposely made, because he judges the allusions to be irrelevant (see the “list of exclusions,” p. 358). Perhaps it is a pity not to leave readers to form their own conclusions upon Nash’s Epistle, prefixed to Greene’s *Menaphon*, or his *Anatomy of Absurdity*, or Spenser’s *Tears of the Muses*, especially when we have Harvey’s letter of September 1592, noted as doubtful by Dr. Ingleby, and proved by me to be irrelevant in the ACADEMY of October 17, 1874, and Ben Jonson’s forewords to *Sejanus*, where he notices the “second pen” which had a good share in its composition. This second pen has been shown by Dr. Brinsley Nicholson to be, not Shakspeare, but an obscure poet named Samuel Sheppard. Dr. Ingleby not only supposes Shakspeare’s to have been the second pen, but on this error builds a further hypothesis that Shakspeare helped Jonson in earlier works. “We apprehend that it would not be difficult to extract from some of Ben Jonson’s earlier plays the lines contributed by ‘so happy a genius’ as Shakspeare.” And he proceeds to quote a “transcendently majestic passage on poetry,” spoken by Lorenzo junior in the last scene of *Every Man in his Humour* (1601). This passage is in its construction, in its words, and its phraseology thoroughly characteristic of Jonson; in it he poses himself as the virtuous censor and critical poet, whom he names sometimes Crites, sometimes Macilente, sometimes Lorenzo, sometimes Horace, but who, as Dekker points out, is always Jonson.

Dr. Ingleby might have strengthened his proof of the relevancy of the extracts from Willobie’s *Avisa* (pp. 14-16), by comparing them with the poem (No. xix.) in the “*Pas-sionate Pilgrim*,” which begins, “When as thine eye hath chose the dame.” The subject and metre are the same; and the treatment is so similar that stanzas of the two poems might be interchanged without any manifest repugnancy.

The use of this collection of allusions and references is to enable us to trace the history of the appreciation of Shakspeare. Emerson in his *English Traits* paradoxically tells us:—

“The unique fact in literary history, the unsurprised reception of Shakspeare—the reception proved by his making his fortune, and the apathy proved by the absence of all contemporary panegyric—seems to demonstrate an elevation in the mind of the people. Judge of the splendour of a nation by the insignificance of great individuals in it.”

This might be good argument if all the other great poets equally lacked contemporary panegyric. The age was well aware that poets were living amid it, and it proceeded to adjudge the sceptre and crown to those it thought worthiest. It enthroned Spenser, or Marlowe, or Ben Jonson, or Daniel, or Drayton in the seat of honour. These greater poets, who bandy about each other’s names, or address one another pastorally, never mention Shakspeare, or address him. We do not find him named during his life by the great lights of literature, but only by its obscurer votaries. His name does not occur (except after his death) in the writings of Jonson, or Donne, or Drayton, or Daniel, or Chapman, or Marston, or Dekker, or Heywood, or Monday, or Beaumont, or Fletcher, or Massinger, or Webster, or any other of the greater writers of the day—only in some who are scarcely known but by their mention of him—Meres, or Barnefield, or the author of the *Return from Parnassus*. Emerson, as Dr. Ingleby’s book proves, was much more right in a previous criticism:—

“Our poet’s mask was impenetrable. You cannot see the mountain near. It took a century to make it suspected; and not until two centuries had passed after his death did any criticism which we think adequate begin to appear.”

To know the earlier criticism Dr. Ingleby’s book is indispensable. R. SIMPSON.

#### SIMPSON’S LEWIS THE PIOUS.

*Jahrbücher der Deutschen Geschichte. Jahrbücher des fränkischen Reichs unter Ludwig dem Frommen.* Von Bernhard Simon. Band I. (814-830). Herausgegeben durch die Historische Commission bei der Königlich Bayrischen Academie der Wissenschaften. (Leipzig, 1874.)

THIS magnificent collection of the Annals of German History originated with Leopold Ranke. It is now some forty years ago that the father of critical history in Germany was surrounded by a band of thoughtful and energetic young men, among whom were G. Waitz, W. Giesebrecht, S. Hirsch, and R. Köpke. He watched their progress with interest, and, after testing their powers by means of the exercises upon which he set them to work, he conceived



the idea of employing his best pupils in a common work upon the national history of their country. A theme was chosen in the grand epoch of the Saxon Emperors, in which the various races of Germany were more united than at any other time, and in which the Empire was most closely connected with Italy. As so many writers were to be employed, it was impossible to look forward to a regular historical narrative from 918 to 1024, and it was thought better that their attention should be turned to a critical investigation into the original authorities, in order that light might be thrown on the dark places of the history. The original materials would then be reproduced in the form of a chronicle, without any attempt to work them up into a connected whole, or to compose an historical narrative in the modern fashion. Each reign was then assigned to a separate editor, except that on account of its extreme length, that of Otto the Great was divided between two. The work of each was to be submitted to the inspection and criticism of all the rest, and as all were able to count upon the final judgment of the institutor of the enterprise, they entered upon their task in the full confidence of producing a monumental work which would last for ever. In this way the reign of Henry I. was treated by Waitz; of Otto I. by Köpke and Dönniges; of Otto II. by Giesebrecht; of Otto III. by Wilmanns.

In 1858, by the munificence of Maximilian II. of Bavaria, the Historical Commission of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences was founded and richly endowed for a long series of years. Leopold Ranke, who had been named President of the Commission, led its first deliberations into the track of his earlier designs. As the Commission had larger sums of money than Ranke had been able to dispose of at Berlin, and as historical knowledge had been vastly extended in the interval, he was able to improve upon his first plan. It was determined that the *Annals of German History* should begin with the commencement of the Carolingian Empire, and should reach to the end of the fourteenth century, though the hope was not abandoned of continuing the series to later times. The works already completed on the Saxon Emperors were to be submitted to a thorough revision.

The work thus commenced has been actively prosecuted, and a considerable portion has been completed. Bonnell has treated of the origin of the Carolingian Dynasty; Oelsner of the life of Pippin after his accession to the royal dignity; Abel, unfortunately snatched away from his labours by an early death, of the early years of Charles the Great. The later Carolingians from Lewis the German to Conrad have been dealt with by Professor Dümmler of Halle, in his *History of the East Franks*, a work to which the Prussian Government has awarded the prize of 1,000 thalers and a gold medal, which is distributed every fifth year for the best work on German history. Next comes *Henry I.*; by Waitz, whilst the reigns of the three Ottos have as yet not been treated of. Two volumes of Hirsch's *Henry II.* have, however, appeared, and the third, by the writer of this article, is in the press. Nothing has as yet been published

on the times of the Franconian Emperors, but the first volume of Steindorff's *Annals of Henry III.* will appear during the present year. Of the period of the Hohenstaufen we have Töche's *Henry VI.* and the first volume of *Philip of Swabia and Otto IV. of Brunswick* by Winkelmann.

As time has gone on, deviations from the original design may occasionally be remarked, some of the writers, especially Dümmler and Winkelmann, having allowed themselves to keep less strictly to the annalistic treatment proposed. Yet, though a difference will thus be noticed between some of the volumes, the series has, on the whole, well preserved its common character. Every work is conducted in the spirit of a thorough critical investigation, and is entirely on a level with the latest results of historical enquiry.

Bernhard Simson's book, of which we have especially to speak, treats of the reign of Lewis the Pious up to the moment when the Emperor, having been deprived of all authority and influence by the rebellion of his sons, succeeded, at the Diet of Nymwegen, in October, 830, in bringing about a thorough mutation of the political constellations, and in getting back into his hands the fulness of imperial power. The general character of his government is well known. It led the way to the breaking up of the Frankish Empire which Pippin and Charles had founded. The renowned clemency and liberality of the Emperor dwindled down into the most miserable prodigality. One by one the Crown estates were given or thrown away; and whilst the central power was weakened, that of the vassals was continually on the increase. The good-nature and kindness of Lewis, counterbalanced by no energy, ended in the merest weakness, through which he forfeited the respect of his subjects, and even that of his own children, and which made him the plaything of audacious and ambitious favourites. But above all, the main cause of his misfortunes is indicated in his name, which tells of a piety which had degenerated into a dull and lifeless bigotry. What an impression must it have made upon the popular mind, when the successor of the Great Charles was seen cowering before the threats of ecclesiastical penalties hung over his head by his monkish advisers, submitting at Attigny to the most degrading penances, and allowing the bishops to decide upon matters of a purely political character, and to inflict punishment upon him. During the next eight years his reign was a perfect model of a clerical government conducted after the mind of the hierarchy. In 823 the Pope treated the weak Emperor with scorn by executing two Roman judges who were considered as attached to the Frankish government. Lewis, it is true, ordered an enquiry to be opened, but when he found that the Pope maintained his ground firmly, he withdrew from all further investigation into the matter. Thus gradually a change came over the relations between Rome and the Empire. In the place of the submission of the Holy See to the authority of the crown, after the system established by Charles, there arose a new relation between State and Church, as between two equal powers, until

the latter acquired a preponderating weight over the former.

In the second volume we shall be called to witness the unhappy results of the Emperor's weakness. In his last years all forms of misfortune gather darkly round him, whilst the Empire is torn in pieces by civil war. But even the present volume shows that the Emperor himself was at fault in all the evil that came upon him. Gibbon once took Charles the Great to task for founding an empire which could not last, and which quickly fell to pieces in the hands of his son. There can be no doubt that the charge is unjust. A ruler with a character such as that of Lewis could not have defended the best institutions from destruction. The only fault which Charles committed lay in his entrusting to such a son the reins of government, which must of necessity slip from his hands after no long delay. The view which we have here taken is no new one; but it receives a new confirmation from Dr. Simson's book. HARRY BRESSLAU.

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*Harry Blount: Passages in a Boy's Life on Land and Sea.* By P. G. Hamerton. (London: Seeley, Jackson & Co., 1875.)

A BOY'S book which contains true pictures of life, which neither varnishes nor depreciates it unduly, which deals with boys' pleasures and boys' interests as if they were worthy of respect and consideration, and yet does not give them a fictitious value, is always welcome and somewhat rare. The sensations of boys are keen, their judgments are rapidly formed and often correct, and every boy knows when an author is "writing down" to him, and resents it. He wants friendship, not patronage; to be informed, not sermonised; his interests are real to him, sometimes more real than those of grown-up persons, and he requires that those interests shall be dealt with in a just and equal spirit. It has been so difficult for those who are competent to write, to associate themselves with the interests of boy-readers, in every-day life, that the result has been an immense number of books of adventures, books representing, sometimes truly, more often untruly, phases of boy-life, which are beyond the range of boys' experience and consequently of their criticism. The love of adventure and of the marvellous is inherent in most boys, and as the author has found it easier to write about desert islands, lion hunts, whaling adventures, &c., which he has never seen, and the boy likes to read about things which he is never likely to see, both are contented. But it is far healthier for boys to read some books about their own ordinary interests. Every boy may not find his way to the interior of Africa, but every boy likes to know how to handle a gun. It is given to few to find the North-west passage, but to understand the different parts of a yacht is not an uncommon or useless attainment. It is with these every-day interests that Mr. Hamerton deals in *Harry Blount*, and in many respects it reaches the standard of a first-rate book for boys. The hero is a healthy English lad, with a very moderate capacity for work and a very large capacity

for amusement. His parents were drowned at sea, and he is left to the care of a sensible grandmother. We cannot help wishing that she had sent him to a larger school than Brambleby, and being so sensible in every other way, it surprises us that she did not. But it hardly mattered whether Harry went to school at all or not, so little does education, as derived from books, seem to be necessary to his future. He goes to the Brambleby Grammar School, which is said to be like a tadpole, because its whole catalogue of masters consisted of a Head and a Tail master. He is bullied in a brutal and systematic manner which would hardly be possible except at a small school, and he is befriended by a preternaturally excellent young man called Calverley. He goes through various phases of a schoolboy's career—bumpousness, failure, success, and popularity—but all school interests are subservient to the absorbing pleasures of riding, hunting, shooting and yachting, each of which is treated in turn, the largest portion of the book being devoted to yachting. Squire Healaugh, who is Harry's good genius about hunting and shooting, is an ideal old English gentleman. A man who will change horses in the midst of a good run, to give a boy the chance of being in at the death, is little short of a hero; and when we read that he adds to his generosity by giving two good rifles as prizes to two schoolboys for an afternoon's shooting, we feel that he must belong to some extinct race of fairy godfathers.

The excellent young man, Calverley, takes Harry out yachting, and the unselfish and sensible grandmother is the victim in this case, and suffers untold anxiety while Harry wins his experience of the sea. The yachting adventures are very spirited, and the chief interest of the book is centred in the trip of the *Alaria*, which becomes really exciting when Harry and his friend Greenfield are adrift on the Atlantic by themselves. A passage may be quoted here to show how forcibly the situation is described. The two brothers Calverley, who owned the yacht, started on some geological excursion, and left Harry and his schoolfellow on board, under the charge of two sailors, who immediately went on shore and had so much to drink that they were unable to return to the *Alaria*. "Suddenly there sprang up a breeze from the east, which increased to a gale of wind. The *Alaria* dragged her anchor out into the deep sea, and floated away into the Atlantic Ocean." The boys become aware of their danger and make good use of the knowledge they have acquired—but they drift on helplessly.

"The situation was now really critical, the waves had grown to an awful size, towering like opaque black mountains behind the little yacht, and threatening to engulf her. Not a star was visible in the densely-clouded heaven, but lights of another kind began to be visible, and these only added to the disquiet of our two young friends. They were the lanterns of ships at sea which were battling with the tempest in their own way, and able to contend against it with the knowledge of experienced captains and the strength of sufficient crews. Greenfield's heart sank within him as he perceived this new source of danger. 'We are approaching the track of the American ships,' he said, 'and we may possibly get run

down, as we have not a spark of light to show where we are.'

"Nor was this fear a groundless one. The lights grew more and more distinct, and at length the red and green lights of an approaching steamer were visible in vivid colour. It was scarcely possible to affect the movements of the *Alaria* with the rudder when she had no sail on her but a storm-jib. It seemed as if out of that wide trackless ocean the steamer was choosing exactly the very line which would place the little *Alaria* precisely in her path. The lights grew more and more brilliant and shone like two baleful stars. 'I wish those coloured lights were away,' said Greenfield, 'I don't like them!'—still they grew and increased, until at length the sound of the paddles could be heard above the waves, and the steamer bore down upon the *Alaria*.

"She was a huge Atlantic liner, before whose sharp, thin cutwater the strongest yacht in England would have gone down like a fishing-boat. A hundred passengers were in her splendid saloon, comfortably warmed, brilliantly lighted, thinking only of themselves, and trying to pass the time in amusement or conversation so far as the motion of the ship would let them, but never once imagining the possibility that she might send two fellow-creatures to the bottom unseen, unheard, and unlamented. The man on the look-out, however, with that keenness of sight in the gloom which sailors acquire by practice, had a vague fancy that he distinguished something, and passed a cry to the steersman, who, by a turn of the wheel, made the ponderous mass of the vessel deviate a little from its course, and that little saved the *Alaria*. The huge paddle passed close to her, churning the sea into foam, the bubbling water left a whitened track, and that danger was over."

The situation is a strong one, no unnecessary words are wasted upon it, and the simple rendering of facts is forcible and artistic.

It is a pity that the language of the different characters is not equally simple. Calverley is an intolerable prig, in spite of his goodness to Harry. What schoolboy, or even private pupil, was ever known to make such a speech as the following in reply to a boy's question, "What is the use of Latin and Greek?"

"They are of use when thoroughly learned, but not of much use when learned as boys generally learn them in grammar-schools, when they go away at fifteen or sixteen to be articled to attorneys, or put into business, with a very slight knowledge of Latin, and just Greek enough to read the Greek characters. It is so with all knowledge. For instance, it would be delightful to be able to play really well on the violin, but what is the good of playing badly? But the truth is that even at sixteen we might know Latin and Greek far better than we do if only we worked with a hearty good-will as we do at boating and cricket. Our teachers ought simply to have to guide us, whereas they have to push us too, and keep us in motion, for we have no motion of our own, and as soon as they give up pushing, we stop altogether. If we were all like Lady Jane Grey, who was passionately fond of her classical studies, and worked with a will of her own, we might be as good scholars as she was."

There is too much of this stilted talk scattered through the book, but as a whole it is written with considerable sympathy for boys, it is clever and interesting, and will certainly be popular. F. M. OWEN.

THE first volume of a translation of Milton's chief political works, by Dr. W. Bernhardt, has appeared at Berlin (Koschny). A favourable review appears in the *Revue Critique*, from the pen of Professor A. Stern.

## CURRENT LITERATURE.

*David Friedrich Strauss in his Life and Writings.* By Eduard Zeller. Authorised Translation, with a Portrait. (Smith, Elder & Co.) Want of leisure and materials are alleged by the author of this "biographical sketch" as the causes which deterred him from attempting a complete biography or full delineation of the life and character of Strauss. We can hardly regret the forbearance, for a voluminous Life and Correspondence, such as will probably see the light eventually, ought to be edited, if possible, by a friend whose ideas of illustrative criticism go beyond the enumeration of mental and moral excellences in his subject. Herr Zeller has great faith in the power of adjectives. As it is, the memoir gives in accessible shape an account of the few incidents in Strauss's uneventful career. He was born in January, 1808, at Ludwigsburg, in what the translator (who succumbs more than once in the struggle with German idiom) calls "the comfortable limitation of burgher circumstances." In his fourteenth year he was placed in the evangelical seminary at Blaubeuren, which he has himself described in the life of his friend and fellow-student Märklin. In 1825 he entered the University of Tübingen, and plunged into the most mystic abysses of Romanticism. Of the professors' lectures he attended, those which had most influence upon him were naturally those of Baur. In 1831 he went to Berlin and affronted Schleiermacher on his first visit by exclaiming, when he heard of the sudden death of Hegel, "It was for his sake that I came here!" His *Life of Jesus Critically Considered* was published in two volumes in the summer or autumn of 1835. The storm of opposition excited by this work was such as to put an end to his prospects of a professorship at home, and the offer of one at Zurich, though made, had to be recalled out of regard to popular excitement. His next work, the *Glaubenslehre*, was published in 1840-41, after which, for more than twenty years, he published little but critical and biographical studies. In 1842 he was married to Agnese Schebert, whom he had first seen and admired on the stage, and from whom he was separated, after five years, by mutual agreement. Two years ago his final *Confession* attracted general attention to an extent which the *Life of Christ for the German People*, published in 1864, had on the whole failed to do. Herr Zeller does not contradict the general impression that the latter half of his hero's life was clouded by the easy and complete *succès de scandale* attained by his early work, which made any lesser notoriety seem like failure, while he had not such a taste for martyrdom as to enjoy the tribute of denunciation. The last chapter contains a few short poems written during the illness which proved fatal after many months of suffering; their merits, however, are of a nature to evaporate in translation.

*A Grammar of Political Economy.* By Major-General W. F. Marriott, C.S.I. (H. S. King & Co.) This grammar is written with a good deal of clearness and method; but the author is not content to use his intelligence in expounding the views of recognised authorities; and a "grammar" in which the views of Mill and Ricardo on rent and value are alluded to and set aside in a short note upon a chapter—in one case of two pages—can scarcely be recommended as sole text-book for learners. Major-General Marriott observes that "a thoughtful man may criticise justly what he could not originate;" but the criticisms which naturally occur to students of mediocre original power are generally partial and fragmentary, and even when they have an element of truth, undue proportion is given to the points on which issue is joined, because the minute pseudo-correction is all that the writer feels himself to possess a complete mastery of. As a specimen of the present writer's qualifications may be instanced his anxiety to find a definition of rent which shall include "the price paid for the



use of fixed capital," as well as for that of land, though he has no fresh views as to the possibility of framing propositions which shall be true of the two kinds of rentable instruments.

*Memoir of John Grey, of Dilston.* By his daughter, Josephine E. Butler. Revised Edition. (H. S. King & Co.) We are not surprised to find that a second edition of this interesting little memoir has been called for: it appeals on different grounds to three or four classes of readers, and the worst that can be said of it is, that some of these may think their own special topics would have repaid fuller treatment. On the one hand we have a family chronicle, interspersed with old letters and traditional reminiscences of the childhood of two or three generations, of partings and reunions, deaths and marriages, and all the simple domestic incidents, which have a certain charm even for strangers when they group themselves with almost typical completeness round a finely simple, central figure, and in this case possess the further attraction of innocent personal gossip for an unusually large circle of friends, relations, and connexions of many degrees of remoteness. Side by side with details of a merely private character, there are references to public events, going back to the early days of the great peace, when the party of reform was so weak, that a single Liberal politician of high character and local influence, like John Grey, was a personage of importance and on confidential terms with the leading statesmen of his side, though he was never prevailed on even to offer himself for election to a seat in Parliament. In 1833 he was appointed manager of the Greenwich Hospital Estates, an office which he held for thirty years, with equal profit to the estate, the tenants, and the cause of scientific agriculture, and with satisfaction to himself, as the influence which he possessed as virtual landlord of property the annual income of which had risen before his retirement to 40,000*l.*, enabled him to do much to improve the character of the farming operations of a large district. He was interested in the Royal Agricultural Society from its foundation, and had an enthusiastic belief in the results to be obtained by an alliance between the practical farmer and men of science. As a public speaker he had the success which belongs to ready wit reinforcing strong convictions: a fair example of his eloquence is in a speech at a banquet of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1846, replying to the regrets of a Protectionist nobleman:—

"We have been told by the noble Duke that there is a limit to improvement, a boundary beyond which we cannot pass. I am not at all nervous about it: it will not be reached in our day; it will not be reached while unimproved properties and annual tenures exist."

Various references to the habits and condition of the agricultural labourers in Northumberland have a fresh interest at the present time, and on page 64 there is a letter from Mr. G. A. Grey, the eldest son of the subject of the memoir, on the different rates of wages and of working power in the North and South of England, written in 1868, and confirming with curious exactitude the conclusions in Mr. Brassey's later volume on *Work and Wages*. In 1863, John Grey retired from his office at Dilston, and five years later died peacefully among his own people, leaving a memory which Mrs. Butler has done her best to preserve to another generation.

*Sheridan's Complete Works.* With Memoir and Illustrations. (Chatto & Windus.) The illustrations are well chosen, and pleasantly though slightly executed. The memoir of Sheridan is a readable cento from Moore, with especial reference to the growth of the works which Sheridan did execute, while his plans for those which he did not are included in a separate section of the works: the editor might have pointed out that a good deal of the material collected for the comedy on Affectation was used up for the *Critic*, and in

fact Dangle is the same person as Bustle; he might have pointed out also that the *Devils* or the *Foresters*, another name for a less outrageous form of the same plan, is a curious anticipation of Schiller's *Robbers*, and shows that it was not a mere accident that Sheridan turned to Kotzebue when his own invention failed. It is also curious that he should have been so fond of the plan, for the specimens of its execution are unpromising enough; the only explanation that can be given is that he often felt so spitefully towards all the decencies of civilisation, that it seemed to him as if a work in which he should always be saying spiteful things must be interesting and valuable. This spirit of revolt (which appears in a mitigated form in the *School for Scandal*) probably had no deeper ground than the contradiction between his circumstances as a poor man in an artificial society, and his joyous, genial, self-indulgent temperament, which he thoroughly understood and made the most of. It is the fashion to cite him as an example of wasted talents, and it is very likely true that with care and self-denial he might have achieved a more successful, and certainly a more respectable life, but it is not equally clear that he would have produced better work. He had received or inherited a fine sparkling shallow nature, and it was his system to deny himself as little as possible, to keep in as high spirits as possible, and watch to see what his mind would produce spontaneously under these favourable circumstances, to take all possible care of the product, and to turn it over and over till it settled into the best possible form, and upon these terms he produced three really brilliant plays and a good deal of declamation, not too gaudy or overloaded for contemporary taste. Of course a man working in such a spirit cannot take hold enough upon life to be really independent and original; of course, too, his work will be more or less frivolous and heartless and unreal. The want of originality strikes us most in the plays, the want of reality strikes us most in the extracts from the too celebrated Begum speeches. We feel that Sheridan is trying all the time to make a romantic mysterious tragedy out of a shabby family quarrel, which after all had two sides to it. No doubt Burke was exaggerated, and in a way unreal too; but then he was misled by a serious sincere apprehension of the substantial misery of the natives of India; he saw that the faults of Hastings' administration had a tendency to aggravate standing evils, and he shut his eyes to what the nation saw well enough, the general benevolence and beneficence of that administration. Perhaps it was as well to print the translation from Aristænetus: though it has no literary value, it illustrates the softness, almost tenderness, of feeling which was part of Sheridan's charm.

EDITOR.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE originator and most indefatigable advocate of a reform in spelling, Mr. Isaac Pitman, has enlarged his establishment at Bath in order to be able to meet the increasing demand for phonetic literature. His *Phonetic Journal* has reached a circulation larger than that of most weekly papers, and the demand for phonetic reading books is greater than ever. If phonetic reformers, instead of trying to determine and represent minute shades of sound, would agree on some broad principles, like those laid down by Mr. Pitman, there might still be a chance of carrying out some practical improvement in the spelling of English. But if twenty-four letters have sufficed for all practical purposes for the last 3,000 years, it is not likely that people will ever submit to employ a larger number in writing their own language.

On January 27 the University of Munich celebrated the centenary of Schelling's birthday. Professor Hubert Beckers, a disciple of Schelling, delivered an oration "On the Development of Schelling's Philosophy," which has been published by the Bavarian Academy. Schelling was the

tutor of the late King of Bavaria, Maximilian, and though the philosopher spent his last years at Berlin, the real home of his philosophy has always been Bavaria and the South of Germany.

It has excited some surprise that Mr. Carlyle should have declined the Grand Cross of the Bath, after having accepted the *Ordre pour le Mérite*. There is, however, a great difference between the two. The *Ordre pour le Mérite* is not given by the Sovereign or the minister, but by the knights themselves. The King only confirms their choice. Secondly, the number of the knights of the *Ordre pour le Mérite* is strictly limited (there are no more than thirty German and thirty foreign knights), so that every knight knows who will be his peers. In Germany, not even Bismarck is a knight of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*. Moltke was elected simply as the best representative of military science, nor does he rank higher as a knight of that order than Bunsen, the representative of physical science, or Ranke the historian. Besides, the honour comes *trop tard*. Goethe was twenty-seven years of age when Karl August made him a member of the Privy Council.

GERMANY, France and even a Western State in America have all their journals devoted to psychology and philosophy; and at last England is to have one. It was organised last year by Professor Bain, of Aberdeen, and is to be edited by his pupil Professor Croom Robertson, of University College, London. It is to be called *Mind: a Quarterly Review of Scientific Psychology and Philosophy*, and is to be published next October by Messrs. Williams and Norgate. The range of the new journal is to include Psychology, Logic, Aesthetics and Ethics, and the ancillary sciences of Biology, Language, Anthropology, and Mental Pathology; the philosophy of the inductive sciences, and a critical appreciation of the great philosophical systems of the past. Beside original papers, there are to be reviews, summaries of scientific work, news, and correspondence; and every writer, we are glad to hear, will sign his name to his contribution.

THE Early English Text Society was not able to complete the issue for its Extra Series in 1874 within the year, but it has now Henry Brinklow's two interesting tracts on the condition of England and London in or about 1545—"The Complaynt of Roderick Mors," and "The Lamentacyon of a Christen Agaynst the Cytte of London,"—nearly through the press, edited by Mr. J. Meadows Cowper, enriched with details about Brinklow's family by Colonel Chester, and they will be ready early in February, with *The Bruce*, Part II., edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, and *Early English Pronunciation*, Part IV., by Alexander J. Ellis, Esq., thus completing the Society's issue in the Extra Series for 1874. At the same time will be issued for the Reprints, *Merlin*, Part I., re-edited from the unique MS. in the Camb. Univ. Lib. by H. B. Wheatley, Esq. Together with the following for 1875:—a thick Part II. of the *Cursor Mundi*, edited by the Rev. Dr. R. Morris, for the Original Series; and Part II. of *The History of the Holy Grail*, edited by Mr. Furnivall, for the Extra Series. The other 1875 books for the Original Series will be chosen from *Thomas of Ercildoune*, a print of all the MSS. in parallel columns, edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray (all the text in type); *The Lay Folk's Mass Book*, edited by the Rev. Canon Simmons (all the text in type); *Palladius on Agriculture*, Part II., edited by the Rev. Barton Lodge (all in type but the Rymer-index); *Bede's Day of Doom*, &c., edited by the Rev. J. R. Lumby, B.D. (all the text in type); *The Blickling Homilies*, Part II., edited by the Rev. Dr. R. Morris (all the text in type); *Sir Generydes*, Part II., edited by W. Aldis Wright, Esq., M.A.; *Meditations on the Supper of our Lord*, perhaps by Robert of Brunne, edited by J. M. Cowper, Esq. (at press); *The Gawayne Poems*, edited by the Rev. Dr. R. Morris. The other 1875 books for

the Extra Series will be chosen from *The Bruce*, Part III., edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A.; An Alliterative Romance of Alexander, edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A.; *Early English Pronunciation*, Part V., by Alexander J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S.; *Guy of Warwick*, from the Cambridge University MS., edited by Professor J. Zupitza, Ph. D. (the first of the Series of *Guy-of-Warwick* Texts). During 1875 will probably be issued these other reprints, both of which are now at press: Thynne's *Animadversions* (1590) on Speght's *Chaucer*, re-edited from Lord Ellesmere's unique MS. by Mr. Furnivall; *Merlin*, Part II., edited by H. B. Wheatley, Esq.

The death of Mr. John Ashworth, of Rochdale, has deprived the poor of a true-hearted friend, and has terminated a very uncommon career. Born and reared in the depths of poverty, he managed to raise himself to a comfortable position as an employer of labour. In 1858 he established a "Chapel for the Destitute," and worked with great energy among the poor. The knowledge resulting from his intercourse with them is embodied in a series of narratives, issued under the title of *Strange Tales*, which have had an extraordinary popularity. To literary culture Mr. Ashworth made no pretension, and everything he wrote is strongly flavoured with "evangelical" piety; but the narrow theology is forgotten in the glimpses which these tales afford of the actual home life of the poor. Although many of these are indeed strange as to incident and character, we have the author's assurance that they are relations of facts within his own knowledge, and in one case only has their accuracy been even questioned. They were originally issued in pamphlet form, and of these over three million have been printed, beside 196,000 in volumes. Portions have been translated into Welsh, French, German, and Norwegian. His other works (*Walks in Canaan* and *Simple Records*) have also been very popular. He died in his sixty-second year, after a painful illness, for several months having been unable to partake of solid food. Of him it may be said,

"If thou wouldst know his real worth,  
Go ask it of the poor."

A REMARKABLE collection of autographs, &c., was disposed of a week ago by Messrs. Sotheby and Co. Among them may be noticed a long letter of General Wolfe, written from Portsmouth, February 7, 1758, relating to the capture of Louisbourg and other military transactions, which fetched nearly 20*l.*; a long historical letter of Matthew Prior went for six guineas; Prince Rupert, 3*l.* 13*s.*; a signature only of Sir Isaac Newton, 3*l.*; the same of Addison, 2*l.*; of Congreve, 1*l.*, and of Algernon Sydney, 2*l.* Five long letters of J. J. Rousseau on literary subjects, written in 1767, fetched from 2*l.* to 3*l.* each. Other interesting lots were:—Bishop Bossuet, letter to Madame d'Albert, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Anne of Austria, Regent of France, signature, 1*l.* 15*s.*; Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, a short letter, 2*l.* 6*s.*; a letter of Thomas Campbell, 1*l.* 11*s.*; of the Empress Catherine of Russia, 1*l.* 3*s.*; the sign-manual of Charles Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles I.), 16*s.*; Sir John Fastolf, governor of Normandy, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Grimaldi, the clown, 1*l.* 18*s.*; Queen Henrietta Maria, 14*s.*; Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Herschell, the astronomer, 1*l.* 10*s.*; David Hume, two long letters, 4*l.* 8*s.* and 5*l.* 5*s.*; General Lafayette, 2*l.* 14*s.*; Ninon de l'Enclos, 1*l.* 14*s.*; Lorenzo de Medici, 1*l.* 9*s.*; Leonardo da Vinci, letter and two sketches, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Three scrap-books, fitted with autographs of royal and distinguished persons, fetched 7*l.*, 27*l.*, and 31*l.* respectively. Nine letters, written from Kensington by W. M. Thackeray, were also in the catalogue; but these were withdrawn from the sale at the last moment.

THE Brockhaus firm at Leipzig has announced as forthcoming its twelfth edition, in fifteen volumes, of the now celebrated *Conversations-*

*Lexikon*, which has served as the model, if not the direct source, of so many other encyclopaedias. Two of the 180 separate parts of which the new edition is to consist are completed, and from these samples it would appear that the present edition has undergone such thorough revision and modification as to be almost a new work.

WHETHER a diligent perusal of the various articles to be contained in the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* will endow a man, having a good memory and some power of tongue, with the varied information and conversational capacities of a Macaulay or a Whewell, would form the subject of a curious experiment. The announcement of this leviathan work reminds us of a passage in the writings of that most genial of American humourists, Oliver Wendell Holmes, wherein he tells us of a friend whom he found very rich in information one day, when they were in company. The talk ran upon mountains. He was wonderfully well up in the leading facts about the Andes, the Apennines, and the Appalachians; he had nothing particular to say about Ararat, Ben Nevis, and various other mountains that were mentioned. By and by some Revolutionary anecdote came up, and he showed singular familiarity with the lives of the Adamases, and gave many details relating to Major André. A point of natural history being suggested, he gave an excellent account of the air-bladder of fishes. He was very full upon the subject of agriculture, but retired from the conversation when horticulture came under discussion. So he seemed well acquainted with the geology of anthracite, but did not pretend to know anything of other kinds of coal. There was something so odd about the extent and limitations of this person's knowledge, that our humourist suspected at last what might be the meaning of it, and watching his opportunity, put the question, "Have you seen the New American Cyclopaedia?" "I have," said the other; "I got an early copy." "How far does it go?" The questioner individual turned red and replied—to Araguay. Oh, thought the questioner to himself, not quite so far as Ararat, and that's the reason he knew nothing about it.

THE Germans have lately founded a Körner Museum at Dresden, in which the place of honour among the relics of the young patriot-poet is given to a mandoline, which, under the name of a "lute," is intended to illustrate his well-known collection of poems, the "Lyre and Sword," ("Leier und Schwert"). We are informed that the wooden case in which Körner carried the instrument, as well as the ribbon by which he suspended it round his neck, has been secured for the museum. The poet's cavalry sword, which would have completed the symbolical interest of the collection, is unfortunately not likely to be obtained by the Dresden Körner worshippers, as it rests on the monument in the mortuary chapel of Wöbbelin which was raised in honour of the patriotic young lyricist, who at the early age of twenty-two added his name to the long list of those who in 1813 bought their country's freedom at the cost of their life's blood.

THE eminent jurist, Dr. von Planck, Professor of Civil Law at the University of Munich, has, at the earnest solicitation of the King of Bavaria, declined the chair which was offered him by the Leipzig University with such flattering marks of respect, and it is now understood that he will remain at his old post.

THE last number of *Unsere Zeit* (January 15, 1875) contains a eulogium of the late eminent philologist, Councillor von der Gabelentz, whose devotion to the study of languages the very names of which are scarcely known to ordinary readers, placed his attainments far beyond the scope of ordinary linguistic critics. Besides writing grammars of the Dakota, Dajak, Kirri, Kassia, Mantchow, Samojed, Syrjami, and Mongolian dialects, he was the first to elucidate for his countrymen the difficulties of the Finnic

tongues, while his critical expositions of the Gothic biblical translation of Ulphilas, and his Gothic glossaries and grammar, are invaluable additions to German linguistic literature.

WE have received *The True and the False Infallibility of the Popes*; a Controversial Reply to Dr. Schulte, by Dr. Joseph Fessler, trans. A. St. John, M.A. (Buras & Oates); *An Inaugural Lecture on Albericus Gentilis*, by T. E. Holland, B.C.L., &c. (Macmillan); *The Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Civil Allegiance*, by Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster (Longmans); *On the Policy of Liberalism*, by Daniel Grant.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

LIEUTENANT CAMERON's map and journal, which were unaccountably delayed at Aden, have now arrived in this country. The map of Tanganyika, in five sheets, supplies an accurate delineation of that important lake. The survey has been executed with great care. Every cape and indentation of the coast is shown, and the mouth of every river. The names are all given, and pains have evidently been bestowed upon obtaining a correct rendering of the sounds uttered by the natives. Lieutenant Cameron had not seen Dr. Livingstone's work, and both the agreements and differences are interesting. The naval officer, working from a boat, has delineated the coast line in more detail and with more accuracy, while he shows the general correctness of Livingstone's work. All doubt about the discovery of the outlet to Lake Tanganyika by Lieutenant Cameron is removed by the arrival of the map. The Lukuga river, at the bottom of a large bay, is shown flowing out of the lake, and the course is delineated for a distance of four miles. A range of mountains intervenes between the outlet and the mouth of the river Rugumba (the Logumba of Livingstone), which flows into the lake between the Lukuga outlet and the Kasengé Islands. Lieutenant Cameron observed regularly for the variation of the compass, and his general direction of the lake agrees well with that of Livingstone. The distance from Ujiji to the south end of the lake, according to Cameron, agrees well with Livingstone's latitudes.

THE Portuguese Minister, Andrade Corvo, has, at the request of Viscount Duprat, sent orders to the Governor of St. Paul Loanda to give all possible assistance to Lieutenant Cameron if he should reach the west coast of Africa; and our own Foreign Office has sent similar instructions to Her Majesty's Consuls. We sincerely trust that the gallant attempt of the young officer, who has already done so much for geography, will meet with the success it deserves. The achievement will certainly be among the greatest and most important that have been performed within the present century.

THE appointments to the Arctic Expedition have at last been completed; and it has been settled that Commander Markham will be second in command of the advance ship with Captain Nares. The depot ship will be commanded by Captain Stephenson, who was promoted out of the Royal yacht, where he had been serving for the last two years, on the 5th of last month. The preparations at Portsmouth are progressing under the constant supervision of Sir Leopold McClintock, who is making all the arrangements with respect to sledges and sledge equipments in accordance with the plans dictated by experience and by long and careful thought respecting each detail.

A PAPER on the route of the Arctic Expedition by Smith Sound will be read by Admiral Richards at the meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday. It will be illustrated by a large diagram of the region extending from Cape Shackleton, at the entrance of Melville Bay, to the North Pole;



and a good general idea will thus be conveyed to the public of the course that will be taken by the expedition, of the difficulties that stand in the way of progress, and of the methods of overcoming them. We understand that the officers who have been appointed to the Arctic Expedition will be present, and it is well that the gallant young aspirants for Arctic fame should know how deep an interest is generally felt in their enterprise.

THE Chilean Government is making very laudable efforts to improve the charts of the coast of that republic. Three separate marine surveys have been organised. The *Chacabuco* frigate is to explore and survey the western channels of Patagonia, and the gulf of Peñas. The *Abtao* will survey the coast from Mexillones, on the Bolivian frontier, to Caldera; and the *Covadonga* takes up the portion between Metaquito and Talcahuano. The original survey of the west coast of South America by Admiral Fitz Roy can only be looked upon as a preliminary sketch, and was avowedly merely intended to serve until a more complete survey was undertaken. This has never been done, and the action of the Chileans is, therefore, most useful to navigation.

On Monday last Staff Commander Hall, the Superintendent of Charts in the Hydrographer's Office of the Admiralty, read a very important paper, entitled "The Unsurveyed World," at the United Service Institution. He showed, on a large chart of the world, by means of three colours, the extent of coast that has been surveyed, the extent that has been only partially surveyed, and the extent that has not been surveyed at all. Commander Hall made a striking comparison between the condition of the naval surveying service a quarter of a century ago and its condition now. He showed that in 1850 there were at least a dozen officers qualified to command a survey, and as many surveying ships in commission; while in 1873 the number of surveying commanders could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and the surveying fleet had been reduced to one vessel. Meanwhile, the enormous increase in the mercantile marine, and in the number of ports that are made use of, had increased the need for accurate charts a hundred fold. This state of things is most disgraceful to our Admiralty, and it is to be hoped that Commander Hall's well-timed and very suggestive paper may mark the commencement of a reform. England, for many years, took the lead in useful work of this description, and her rulers are bound to take care that she does not lose her pre-eminence. Better accommodation for the Hydrographer's department is also urgently needed. The way in which it is now crowded into garrets is very discreditable.

THE exact determination of the longitudes of various West Indian and South American ports by means of the electric telegraph is about to be undertaken by the Hydrographic Office of the United States—a method which has already been used with success by our own officers in India and Persia. The work will be done by Lieutenant F. M. Green, U.S.N., of the steamer *Fortune*, assisted by Professor Miles Rock; and the instrument used is a combination of the transit, zenith telescope, and alt-azimuth, with a Morse register on which the transits of the stars are recorded astronomically, as well as the second beats of the chronometer, and the time signals. The party commenced from Panama to Colon in January, and go thence to Kingstown, in Jamaica, Santiago de Cuba, Havana, and Key West, where the longitude has already been determined to Washington. Next year the work will be continued to the eastward in the West Indies, and also down the west coast of South America.

WE regret to learn that the expedition which the Peruvian Government had equipped for the exploration of the course of the river Chanchamayo, a tributary of the Upper Amazon, with the view of deciding the practicability of carrying a railway to the Marañon, in that direction, has met with

a temporary reverse. One of the two boats engaged in the expedition was capsized, with the loss of all the instruments and provisions; while the other boat, which succeeded in advancing a few miles further down the stream, got wedged in between two projecting masses of rock, and had its deck swept clear of everything by the strong currents. The Government engineer, Werthermann, and Señor Rivero, who had command of the boats, have returned to Lima with their several crews, excepting one man who went down when the first boat capsized.

IN the course of an interesting paper on the routes between Herat and Khiva, read on Friday, January 20, by Sir Frederick Goldsmid, before Lord Lawrence and a distinguished audience at the United Service Institution, the gallant lecturer announced that General Abbott, who in 1839-40 successfully made his way from Herat *via* Khiva and Novo-Alexandrovsk to Moscow, had placed at his (Sir F. Goldsmid's) disposal for publication, a document of great geographical value, i.e., a route survey, made from the saddle, of the line of march from Herat to Khiva. This survey is especially valuable, as Lieutenant Shakespeare, the only other traveller who has left a record of a journey by this route, has not given us any information which would enable one to map out the precise line taken by him. In the event of a Russian expedition against Merv or the Teke Turkomans, such a survey would prove of importance.

THE new edition of Stieler's *Hand-Atlas* is rapidly approaching completion. It will appear in ninety sheets, or thirty parts, and of these seven were published last year, while the remaining five will appear before next summer. The work has elicited a warm encomium from Baron von Richt-hofen, president of the Berlin Geographical Society, particularly with reference to the excellence of the compilation as regards Tibet and the ground covered by the work of the Jesuit missionaries and Prshewalski, while one of the chief officers of the United States Engineer Survey has confessed that it is the best map of the western half of their territory. Again, Mr. E. Giles, a noted Australian explorer, makes the same remark of the portion of the map relating to that continent. These testimonials leave little room for doubt that the work is clearly a standard production.

THE January Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains several valuable contributions to Biblical geography. The importance of Mr. Henry Maudslley's discoveries in Mount Zion will be better appreciated when some supplementary works have been undertaken. He deserves great credit for his generosity. Lieutenant Conder's discovery of some twenty towns in the south country has been already referred to in the ACADEMY. His merits are those of a skilled and accurate observer, and so far as the identifications depend upon these, and not also upon Semitic scholarship, they are well worthy of consideration. The same remark applies to Mr. Conder's negative views. The words of Hareth and Ziph may be fictions, but the strength of the argument does not lie in the use made by him of the Septuagint. Mr. Drake's report, however, contains one identification, that of Zarthan with Tell Sârem, three miles south of Baisan, which is supported by a happy use of the Alex. MS. of the Septuagint. Mr. Drake says that there are no such names known as Bir and Shaikh Salim, with which Van de Velde identifies A'non and Salim. This is important. Mr. Conder identifies Nob with Mizpeh, and Gibeon, and all three with Nebi Samwil, the first half of the name being a corruption of Nob. This is difficult to swallow. Much more important are his papers on David's outlaw life, and on the Levitical city of Debir. In the latter he makes the valuable remark, that each of the groups of towns in Josh. xii. contains at least one royal city, and that the districts into which the country is thus divided will be found on inspection to have natural boundaries, still to a certain extent pre-

served. Hence the royal cities are important as indicating the locality of other towns connected with them.

By far the most conspicuous paper in the *Geographical Magazine* for February, is an article on the important exploration of Lake Namcho (or Tengri-Nor as it used to be called), to which we called attention in our last number. Owing to the extreme height of the plateau of Tibet, the inclement season (December), and the heartless manner in which they were stripped of their belongings by robbers, the party appear to have suffered greatly. Nevertheless, they have achieved a most important discovery, and one which we doubt not will meet with some substantial reward at the hands of the Royal Geographical Society. A very exhaustive notice of the geology, climate, natural history, and general character of the country about Disco Bay in West Greenland is contributed by the pen of Dr. Robert Brown, F.L.S. Accounts of the Nicobars, the most recent addition to our Indian Empire, and of Amsterdam Island, a solitary speck in the Indian Ocean, are furnished, as well as an amusing and characteristic article by Colonel Yule, entitled "Some Unscientific Notes on the History of Plants," which, by the by, deals exclusively with fruit-trees. Among the usual varied collection of notes, is one giving an outline of the scope and contents of the forthcoming work on Bogle's mission to Thibet (1774); and some important correspondence on the diseases to which Greenland dogs are subject supplies hints worthy of the careful consideration of those who have the control of the sledging arrangements in the approaching Arctic Expedition.

#### THE LATE LORD ST. LEONARDS.

IN Lord St. Leonards, who died on Friday week, within a few days of his ninety-fourth birthday, English law has lost its most profound oracle and its most dignified representative. At his funeral there were present none but his own descendants, and a few others whose personal connexion with him was very close; but in any other country but ours, such an occasion would have formed an opportunity for a public demonstration on the part of the profession, of which in learning, in position, and in years he was the acknowledged head. He belonged, indeed, not only to a generation which is passing away, but also to a class of lawyers who have not left behind them any successors. It was as a conveyancer under the bar that Mr. Sugden commenced his professional career, and it is with such men as Hargreaves, Fearne, and Butler that his name may most properly be brought into comparison. The old-fashioned intricacies of real property had produced for their authoritative solution a series of eminent practitioners whose learning and ingenuity built up a body of customs and rules, which, even more than the decisions of judges, formed the framework of conveyancing law, and has always been recognised from the bench. Of this series of great men Lord St. Leonards was the last, and perhaps the greatest; for the circumstances of his time, and his own superabundant energy, induced him to pass from the sphere of chamber practice, to which alone his predecessors had confined themselves, to that of a regular advocate in the Courts of Chancery, and occasionally also of Common Law. He published his first Law treatise, entitled *A Brief Conversation with a Gentleman of Landed Property about to buy or sell Land*, in 1802, and he first accepted a brief in 1808; but between those dates he had published both the two great books on *Vendors and Purchasers* and on *Powers*, on which his reputation rests. As an advocate he speedily raised himself to the highest rank at the Chancery Bar, and is reported to have earned in a single year as much as 20,000*l.* in fees. As a judge, it was his misfortune not to retain the Great Seal for more

than nine months, but as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and in his place in the House of Peers, he performed a large amount of useful judicial work. It is, however, as a writer of legal text-books that his name will be best known to posterity, and it is probably in this capacity that he would himself most desire to be remembered. He was not one of those who win their first fame by re-editing an old-fashioned manual of practice, and then leave to their pupils the preparation of future editions. He chose for his first work a subject which is almost co-extensive with the substantive portion of conveying law, and in his preface to the fourteenth edition, which he brought out at the interval of half a century, he could say: "Every case cited I have perused in the original report, and every line of the book has been written by myself." It is well known also, that in his own copy he has noted up the reports of decided cases till the last year of his life, so that his executors may, if they please, issue a fifteenth edition at once.

Closely connected with his very merits as a lawyer, were his defects as a man. His early education would seem to have been much neglected, nor does he ever appear to have spared time from his profession to devote to general study. His literary style is not good, and his earlier works especially are destitute of form and order. As a legislator he was not successful, being indeed as much superior in legal knowledge to some of those who preceded and followed him on the woolsack, as he was their inferior in political ability. As a law reformer he cannot stand comparison with many of his contemporaries; and he was possessed by a profound horror of any fundamental innovations. In short, he was a consummate lawyer of the old-fashioned English type, but nothing more; for his own disposition, intensified by the faults of his training, prevented him from adding to this the character of a man of culture, or a statesman.

JAS. S. COTTON.

#### THE LATE DR. HITZIG.

DR. FERDINAND HITZIG died at Heidelberg on January 22, at the age of sixty-eight. Great as an Orientalist, greater as a biblical critic, he was greatest of all as a disinterested, truth-loving character. From first to last he never wavered in his adherence to that dry, but clear-cut, sternly moral Rationalism, which he had received from his university teachers, Paulus and Gesenius. He was not indeed without his faults. He could not be induced to learn from any other but himself. His love of far-fetched etymologies—not all of them, we may hope, intended seriously—makes his works, especially the later ones, unreadable—*ungeniessbar*—to a pure philologist. This application of that method of criticism, which seeks to determine the date of a book from internal characteristics alone, led him to many results, especially in his work on the Psalms, which are not likely to hold their ground. But he knew Hebrew well; he had an exegetical tact far surpassing that of Ewald or any other scholar with whom we are acquainted, and the substance of his works has become the common property of critics. Two of these deserve special recognition—his suggestive and absolutely unrivalled commentary on Isaiah (Heidelberg, 1833), and his contribution to the *Eregetisches Handbuch* on Jeremiah (first edition, Leipzig, 1841), remarkable for its judicious treatment of the complicated question of the text. But his brilliant capacities were already fully displayed in a still earlier work, *Begriff der Kritik an Alten Testamente praktisch erörtert* (Heidelberg, 1831). He also wrote on the Psalms, the Minor Prophets, Ezekiel, Daniel, the Proverbs, and—but last year—Job. His *History of the People of Israel* (Leipzig, 1869) is in the highest degree stimulative, but too Hitzigian, if we may be allowed the term, to produce much effect on criticism. His raids on the New Testament were also of too divinatory a character to be successful. Nor will students of Cuneiform acquit

him of arrogance and unscientific haste in his unfortunate essay on the Language of the Assyrians. But his faults were those of a generation accustomed to a less severe philology than the present. His virtues were his own.

T. K. CHEYNE.

#### PARIS LETTER.

Paris: Jan. 22, 1875.

The first volume of M. Fustel de Coulanges' great work on the *History of the Institutions of Ancient France* (Hachette) has just appeared. I can say, without fear of exaggeration, that its appearance is an event of real consequence, and will mark an important era in historical studies. With a profound knowledge of all the original texts, with a style of admirable clearness and precision, M. Fustel de Coulanges, already favourably known by his *Ancient City*, combines an originality of thought and a degree of mental penetration which allow us to place his name beside that of De Tocqueville. Like De Tocqueville, he belongs to the school of Montesquieu: he is a philosophic historian as well as a distinguished writer, and he would be as thoroughly in his place in the French Academy as in the Academy of Inscriptions. The volume which he has just published deals with the period from the conquest of Gaul by the Romans to the Merovingian epoch. It is not my duty to give you here either an analysis or a review, as you will doubtless devote a special article to the book, but I may very briefly summarise its general tendency:—according to M. Fustel de Coulanges, Germanic manners, ideas, and institutions have had scarcely any influence on the formation of mediaeval France; everything in feudal society that is due to previous traditions and influences comes from the Roman world; all that does not come from the Roman world is original, and was produced by the new social conditions that resulted from the disorder of the barbaric age. This idea—entirely opposed as it is to the theories now in vogue, which attribute Feudalism to Germanic influence—is developed in detail from many different points of view, novel, original, and often even bordering on paradox. M. Fustel de Coulanges will not want opponents; but whatever be the fate of his system, whoever takes up this question hereafter will have to reckon with him. His second volume, which will treat of Feudalism, is already in the press.

Generalising and creative intellects like that of M. Fustel de Coulanges are rare, and the majority of students must be content with a more modest, but no less useful part. Some publish inedited texts, others explore points of detail little or imperfectly known. It is a task of this kind that M. Lecoy de la Marche has just undertaken in his *History of King René, 1409-1471* (Didier). He has illustrated by a host of unpublished documents the adventurous life of this curious personage, who was Duke of Anjou and Lorraine, Count of Provence and Piedmont, King of Naples and Jerusalem; and he has thrown special light on the services rendered by him to the progress of the arts in France. Thanks to the Ecole des Chartes and the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, works of detail on the history of France are multiplying rapidly; while in the first special attention is paid to the study of charters and diplomatic documents, in the second the object more particularly kept in view is the criticism of historical texts, and the preparation of a two-fold series of works on the ancient period of French history, critical studies on the sources, supplemented by critical studies on each reign taken separately. Beside these two schools, various societies are being founded, which call forth the zeal of students. The "Society for the History of Paris and of the Ile de France," not yet a year old, which has M. L. Delisle for its president, already numbers 400 members. It publishes a journal every two months, and is about to issue the first volume of its Proceedings,

which will contain, among other curious discoveries, a plan of Paris in 1551, hitherto unknown, and a paper by M. Siméon Luce on the treaty between Edward III. and Charles of Navarre, which was published by Rymer under the wrong date of 1351, and which must be attributed to the year 1358. Another Society was established only a few days since, under the presidency of MM. Paulin Paris and de Wailly, at the suggestion of MM. Gaston Paris and James de Rothschild, for the publication of Early French Texts. This will be the pendant to the Early English Text Society, and the names which have presided over its foundation are a guarantee that its future is assured from the financial as well as the scientific point of view.

The zeal for the publication of historical and literary texts goes on increasing; it received its great impulse in 1833, when M. Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction, created the Historical Society of France, which publishes four volumes regularly a year, and the Committee of Historical Works, under whose superintendence appears the "Collection of Unpublished Documents relating to the History of France." M. de Wailly, head of the department of sciences and literature in the Ministry of Public Instruction, has just traced in a Report (*Imprimerie Nationale*) the history of this collection. Beside the numerous and important volumes which have already appeared, he indicates those which are in preparation, among which may be mentioned the Cartulary of Cluny, the Works of Chrestien de Troyes, a very important collection of the Charters of Metz, the Gascon rolls preserved at London, and an Anglo-Norman poem on the Third Crusade, by the jongleur Ambroise, which is the original of the *Itinerarium Ricardi Regis*, so admirably edited by Mr. Stubbs.

Not only the State, but the town of Paris also, is publishing historical documents. M. L. Delisle is about to publish for the great collection of the "General History of Paris," undertaken at the cost of the Municipality, the third volume of his remarkable work entitled *Le Cabinet des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale*. The provinces are not behind the capital in their ardour for historical studies. The "Society of the Historical Archives of Poitou" has just published two volumes of documents; the newly founded "Historical Society of Aunis and Saintonge" is about to issue the first volume of its Proceedings. Finally, the "Society for the History of Normandy," established in 1870, has already issued six volumes, among which the most important are the two volumes devoted to the works of Robert de Torigni, Abbot of Mont St. Michel, and friend of Henry II., surnamed Plantagenet, which are as important for the history of England as for that of France. For this edition likewise we are indebted to the indefatigable M. Delisle.

Beside these various publications I must also call your attention to two volumes on *St. Louis and his Time*, by M. H. Wallon (Hachette), a conscientious and well-written work, like everything from the pen of this excellent professor and academicien. It is, however, written from a strongly Catholic point of view.

I scarcely know whether to class among historical works a new book by M. Alphonse Esquiros, well known by the excellent studies on England which he contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* while he was living in London during the Empire. Unfortunately M. Esquiros does not treat the history and politics of his own country with the same impartiality as those of foreign countries. His *Bonhomme Jadis* (Dentu) is a very black picture of the social state of France before 1789. The picture has often been drawn before, and M. Esquiros has not brought novelty enough to his task for the book to produce a great sensation. He will in no wise diminish the impatience with which we are waiting for M. Taine's work on the Revolution, the first volume of which is almost finished, but which very possibly will



not be given to the public till the whole is complete.

In this same domain of historical studies the first part is advertised for an early date of two important publications, which cannot be completed till a distant day. The first is a re-edition of *Protestant France*, a biographical encyclopædia of all French Protestants of distinction, published by MM. Haag between 1846 and 1858. These two scholars, whose learning was only equalled by their modesty, lavished upon this work not only all their pecuniary resources, but the utmost devotion and perseverance. Not until a very late period did they receive from the public the support which they deserved. Isolated as they were, without the pecuniary means required for so vast an enterprise, they could only produce a work imperfect and defective in many respects. The "Society for the History of French Protestantism" has now undertaken to recast the previous edition of *Protestant France* on a much more extended scale, whereby its dimensions will be nearly doubled. Almost all the articles will be corrected and supplemented, and a great number of new articles will be added to the old. A committee has been constituted to superintend the enterprise; but the whole honour of the work will redound to its president, M. Henri Bordier, who has an equal knowledge of the French Archives and of the history of French Protestantism. With rare disinterestedness he has devoted himself wholly to this work, without thought of any other reward than the honour of its accomplishment. It will be in five volumes, and will take from twelve to fifteen years to complete. The first part of the first volume is printed, and is about to be issued by Messrs. Sandoz and Fischbacher. The second of the publications on a large scale of which I am speaking is a great work on general geography, the execution of which has been entrusted by Messrs. Hachette to M. Elisée Reclus, author of the splendid work of geology and natural history entitled *La Terre*, and an exile from French soil through his unfortunate participation in the events of the Commune. His new work will be entitled *La Terre et les Hommes*, and, although it is already in an advanced state, and the first part is to appear immediately, it is impossible to predict what its range will be. Geography at the present day is being constantly renewed, and is accumulating year by year fresh information and new materials.

An item of news which concerns historical studies in the highest degree is the sale which has just taken place of the complete works of Michelet. Messrs. Michel Lévy have become the proprietors for the sum of 56,000 francs. Thanks to a judicial decision just pronounced, by which the right of superintending the future editions of M. Michelet's works has been secured to his widow, we may hope that the papers left by the illustrious historian will be utilised. He leaves no unpublished work in manuscript; but his notes contain a quantity of interesting jottings which will serve to correct or to enrich new editions of his works. He had completely recast his *Origines du Droit*. He has left a portfolio full of materials for a History of Paris. He had made a complete abstract of the papers of the Commune of Paris during the Revolution, an abstract which has attained a high value since these papers were burnt by the Commune of 1871. Finally, there are in his private notes and in his journal many reminiscences of travel, in which the countries and antiquities visited are seen and studied in the light of history. Thanks to these notes, and the journal which M. Michelet kept uninterruptedly throughout the whole of his life, and which is now the special property of his widow, M<sup>me</sup>. Michelet, with the help of her own recollections, will be able to supply a biography of her husband which will have all the interest of an autobiography. Therein will be seen in all its beauty the soul of this man of genius, who, as the world will perhaps be surprised to hear, long made it his daily rule to read

a chapter of the Gospel and to practise mathematics. As to Michelet's correspondence, it might serve for his biography, but it will not afford material for a special publication. He always wrote very briefly, a few notes full of life and feeling, but without any attention to style; he never indulged in dissertations by letter; an extensive correspondence would have seemed to him a distraction and waste of thought. He was in this respect the very reverse of Proudhon, who carried into everything the temper of a publicist and a polemical writer, and found in the various branches of his correspondence little else than so many newspapers with more familiarity and less restraint. Three volumes of this correspondence have already appeared; the fourth, bringing us to the period of the Empire, is about to be issued. The interest increases with each volume, so great is the power of prevision displayed by the powerful intellect of Proudhon in the midst of the troubles into which the Revolution of 1848 had plunged the public mind.

History has so carried me away that I have scarcely any time or space left to call your attention to a few interesting novelties in other domains—not in that of literature strictly so called, which continues as barren as before. The only event which has made any noise, has been the preface written by M. A. Dumas fils for a new edition of *Manon Lescaut* (Glad): unfortunately, the noise arises not from the admiration, but from the scandal caused by this preface. M. Dumas has constituted himself during these last times a preacher of morality; he has even become somewhat mystical, and preaches a new religion with closed doors; but he speaks of morality with the same freedom from restraint, the same sensuality of tone, as might be assumed by a preacher of immorality. Nay, the more austerity he affects in his principles, the more free and easy does he become in his expressions, and he preaches his Gospel in accents which would only pass muster in the guard-house or worse. This absence of good breeding and of good taste is the most remarkable feature in the preface in question, which will only live by reason of the splendour of the edition which it accompanies. In point of literary talent, M. Dumas has sensibly deteriorated during the last few years. May we expect him to reach a higher level again in his *discours de réception* at the Academy? Meanwhile this speech, though not yet delivered, is already making a great noise. It contains, under the form of a eulogy of A. Dumas père, a sharp lesson addressed to the Academy, which would never admit him to its bosom. It is doubtful whether the venerable assembly will submit to be thus lectured, and it will be difficult to make an author yield who, though he has lately taken up with the belief in a God, has none the less preserved the fervent faith which he has always had in himself.

In the midst of our poverty in the literature of the imagination, it is toward serious books that we must turn to find work of interest. In this number will certainly be the work about to be published by M. Schuré on *The Music Drama*. The first volume will be devoted to the lyrical drama of the Greeks, the liturgical dramas of the Middle Ages, and the history of the Opera. The second volume will treat of the ideas and the works of Richard Wagner, who, according to M. Schuré, has in his compositions, in which the lyrical and the dramatic are combined, realised with the modern sentiment the ideal dimly discerned by the Greeks. M. Schuré, who as an Alsatian combines the intellect of Germany with a literary genius which is thoroughly French, is perfectly qualified to be the interpreter to the Parisian public of Wagner, against whom the national prejudice is just at present very strong, but who has won over to his side in the world at large the younger musicians and many passionate admirers.

M. Renan, too, has been one of the interpreters of Germany. When he had to oppose her pen

in hand, he did so with a breadth and equitable spirit which his adversary Strauss failed to preserve. He will publish very shortly a volume which will be in the main a reprint of his philosophical articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, but which will contain also a great philosophical essay, which all the lovers of good style and noble thoughts are already anticipating the pleasure of reading. We fear, however, to find in it that diabolical dilettantism, that contempt of men, that vague and ineffectual groping after an ideal not to be realised, which is the habitual philosophic note of M. Renan. His transcendental scepticism tends to the negation of action, and to the egotistic contemplation of the world and of self. The brilliant variations which M. Renan is wont to execute on this theme appeared charming in the time of the Empire to minds that were utterly disgusted and disillusioned; but now, after so many cruel experiences, we need more masculine and more vivifying principles. In pursuit of these some turn toward scientific research, others would fain renew spiritualism, and give it a more solid basis. Hence, a twofold philosophical movement of deep interest, of which I have not time to speak to-day, but which, with your consent, shall form the subject of a future letter. G. MONOD.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### General Literature and Art.

- BIRD, J. L. Six Months among the Palm Groves, Coral Reefs, and Volcanoes of the Sandwich Islands. Murray. 12s.  
D'ANCONA, A. I precursori di Dante. Firenze. L. 1. 50.  
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. Ed. T. S. Baines. Ninth Edition. Vol. I. Black. 30s.  
MILANESI, G. Sulla storia dell'Arte toscana. Siena. L. 5.  
RACCOLTA di ornamenti tratti da terre cotte dipinte in Siena nei secoli xve xvi, per cura degli artisti Rotellini e Brendi. Siena. L. 25.  
SUARIS, B. (detto "Il Bramantino"). Le rovine di Roma al principio del secolo xvi, studi. Da un manoscritto dell'Ambrosiana di 80 tavole fotomoltiplicate da Angelo Della Croce. Milano. L. 75.

##### History.

- ASSERLINE, D. Les Antiquités et Chroniques de la ville de Dieppe. Publiées pour la première fois, par MM. Michel Hardy, Guérillon et l'abbé Sauvage. Paris: Maisonneuve.  
GOZZADINI, G. Delle torri gentilizie di Bologna e delle famiglie alle quali prima appartengono. Bologna. L. 20.  
MATSCHING, A. Storia politica di Europa dal chiudersi del Regno di Carlo VI. al trattato di Aquisgrana, illustrata coi disegni degli ambasciatori della Repubblica di Venezia. Vol. I. Venezia. L. 3.  
REDINGTON, J. Calendar of Treasury Papers, 1702-1707, preserved in the Public Record Office. Longmans. 15s.

##### Physical Science, &c.

- JICKEL, C. F. Fauna der Land- u. Süßwasser-Mollusken Nord-Ost-Afrikas. Jena: Frommann. 20 M.  
KOCH, L. Die Arachniden Australiens nach der Natur beschrieben & abgebildet. 12. Lfg. Nürnberg: Bauer & Raspe. 3 Thl.  
MACLEOD, H. D. The Principles of Economical Philosophy. Vol. II. Longmans.

##### Philology.

- AYMONIER, E. Dictionnaire français-cambodgien, précédé d'une notice sur le Cambodge. Saigon.  
GUYARD, S. Fragments relatifs à la doctrine des Ismaélites. Paris: imp. nat.  
NATHAN BEN JECHEL. Aruch talmudisch-rabbinisch-aramaisches Wörterbuch, nebst Benj. Mussafia's Musaf ha-aruch, Men Lonsanos Maarich u. Jes. Berlin's Additamenten. Berlin: Benzen. 9 M.  
RECORDS OF THE PAST. Vol. III. Assyrian Texts. Bagster. 3s. 6d.  
RUDY, Ch. The Chinese Mandarin's Language. Vol. I. Trübner.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN SPAIN.

Upton, Essex: Jan. 27, 1875.

Permit me to give the following notices with regard to page 88 in the number of January 23, 1875. As the first book printed in Spain, I find: Bartolom. Mates, *Lib pro offic. orationibus sec. artis gramm. leges* (25 folios, 8vo, 1468. Barcelona). And as the first printer in Barcelona, Joannes Gerling, Alamannus. Both notices are to be found in *Die Druckorte des XV. Jahrhunderts und die Erzeugnisse ihrer ersatzfähiger typographischer Wirksamkeit* (Augsburg: F. Butsch. Published by the Benedictine Father, Gottfried Reichhart). In the same catalogue I find: Valencia. Bern. Fenollar, *Certamen poetich en lohor de la Concecio*,

4to, 1474, which is very probably the same work as that mentioned in your number of the 23rd inst.

WINAND. B. G. JANSEN, Pr.

#### A PEHLEVI MS. RECOVERED.

Oxford: February 2, 1875.

Many years ago, not long after my arrival in England, the late Professor H. H. Wilson gave me a portion of a Pehlevi MS., containing Sanskrit, Persian, and Pazend translations, and asked me to find out what it was. He had for the same purpose given other portions of that MS. to other scholars, but, as far as I know, he never himself published any account of the MS. and its contents. From a letter, dated December 3, 1836, it is clear that the MS. was originally sent to Professor Wilson by Mr. Romer, a gentleman who took a warm interest in Zend literature, and published several essays in order to prove that Zend was an artificial language. I give this letter, as it contains some interesting notices:—

"13 Cambridge Terrace, Regent's Park: Dec. 3, 1836.

"Dear Sir,—I have now the pleasure, herewith, to send you the duplicate part of Moolla Feeroz's book, containing extracts from the *Deen-kurd*, and a short account of the work.

"To these I have added a few sheets of an unfinished polyglott copy of the *Boon-dihish*. This I had made for me at Surat, with the design of comparing the Puhluwee with the Zund, and both with Sanskrit—an object hitherto unaccomplished—from my want of a competent, I ought rather to say any knowledge of these languages beyond that of their letters.

"The original Puhluwee stands to the right, on the right-hand page, then the Zund version—both being underlined by transcriptions of their characters in modern Persian letters, so far as this can be done in the absence of letters to represent the short vowels, all written at length in the Zund, though not so in Puhluwee, which in this respect is the same as Persian. Next, the Sanskrit translation, and lastly one in modern Persian.

"The Zund version and Persian translation were made by a Parsee Dastoor employed for the purpose. The Sanskrit is transcribed from some of the old translations in this tongue extant among the Parsees. Of what age it is I cannot say—nor am I able to judge of its purity—or whether it appears to be or bears any mark of Hindoo or foreign composition, or whether it is not a *Prakrit*—points which you, at once, will determine.

"May I likewise beg your acceptance of a duplicate copy I had made of the inscriptions on the *Nugh-i-Roostum*, underlined with modern Puhluwee letters, to show how far they approximate to or diverge from the ancient characters; and should the Boondihish be found worthy your attention and interest you, what I have, consisting of a few more *joos*, is much at your service.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"H. H. Wilson, Esq." "J. ROMER."

"The following dates professed to be those in which the original *Deen-kurd* and the copy were written, I had extracted in the handwriting of its owner, from a very old MS. of the book at Surat:—

"I, Mawundad, son of Buhram Mihiban, finished this book, *Deen-kurd*, on the day Deen (24th) of the month Teer (fourth) in the year of Yuzdijird 369—30th July, 999 A.D.

"I, Shuhuriyar Urdsher, son of Eerich, son of Roostum, son of Eerich, son of Korbad Eeranshah, finished writing this copy on the day Oormuzd (12th) of the month Isfundamoorz (twelfth), in the year of Yuzdijird 865—1st November, A.D. 1496.

"The late Moolla Feeroz, with reference to the antiquity and authenticity of this book, quoting the third Dufur of it in his treatise named *Kitab-i-Uweezukh-Deen*, says: The translator of the *Deen-kurd* from Greek into Puhluwee himself states that the original *Deen-kurd* was written in the time of King Gooshtasp, and that the book in Puhluwee, now known by this name, is not the original *Deen-kurd*, that book having been burnt by Alexander. That translations of it into Greek, made by order of Alexander and afterwards of Ardsher Babagan, were, however, preserved, and remained extant until Persia was conquered by the Arabs. That subsequent to this event the reliques of these ancient and worn-out transla-

tions coming into the hands of a learned man named Adurbad, he formed from them the compilation of a new book in Puhluwee as intelligible as he could make it from such materials. It is, nevertheless, doubtful, according to Moolla Feeroz, whether the *Deen-kurd* extant is the work of Adurbad (the supposed time of whose living is not mentioned) or of some other person. However this may be, the name of the author is given in the text with the date of writing the original, and that of the copyist with the date of the copy, as is shown above. Moolla Feeroz mentions another copyist, named Mawundad Buhram Urdsher Tookabad, as writing A.Y. 1009 or A.D. 1639, and that the work, as it now exists, was brought into India from Persia.

I showed the portion of the MS. which was left in my hands to several Pehlevi scholars who came to visit Oxford, Professor Spiegel, Professor Haug, Dr. West, and they all agreed in their regret that so interesting and, in some respects, unique a work should have been dispersed, and part of it probably altogether lost. Dr. West, one of our best Pehlevi scholars, wrote the following account of the MS.:—

The accompanying twenty-two folios of polyglott (Pahl.-Paz.-Sans.-Pers.) MS., pages 32-63 and 82-93, contain about one-eighth of the *Shikand-gumani Vajär*, or "dispelling-doubt exposition," one of the later Pahlavi works on the physics and metaphysics of good and evil. Its author calls himself *Mardān-farūkh-i Aūharmazdād*, and states that he has collected his arguments from the writings and records of the ancient learned, especially from the *Din-khird* (now unknown) of the blessed *Ādar-Pādiyāvan-dān*; he has also studied the *Din-kard*, in a thousand chapters, of the most learned *Ādar-Frōbāk-i Farūkh-zādān*, and the *Rōshan* of the blessed *Rōshan Ādar-Frōbāgān*. In the earlier part of the work he replies to questions which had been propounded to him by his friend the all-successful *Mihyār-i Māhmādān* of Ispahān (see pp. 37 and 38).

There appears to be no complete MS. of this work in Europe, but the longest is a Paz.-Guj. MS. in Professor Haug's library (H 19); it starts from the beginning, but breaks off abruptly at the end as if unfinished.

Anquetil's MS. at Paris (P 18) is Pahl.-Paz., and extends from I. 1 to V. 92, which is only two-fifths the length of H 19.

A MS. copy of the Pahl. text of *Dastur Hoshangji's* edition, sent to Professor Haug, is no longer than P 18.

A copy of the Pahl. text, extending from I. 1 to V. 70, occupies the last thirty-six folios of the London India Office Library MS. (L 15); this is three-eighths the length of H 19.

And the India Office Library MS. (L 23) is a copy of the Paz. text, beginning with I. 34, and extending to one-half the length of H 19.

The Copenhagen MS. (K 28) is Pahl.-Paz.-Sans., but is very imperfect, as fols. 17, 18, 23, 24, 49-96, 105, 106, 111-120, 130-135, 137, and all beyond are missing; but its length has not been compared with that of H 19.

The accompanying twenty-two folios contain the Pahl.-Paz. text from I. 51 to IV. 1, and from IV. 28 to 60, and the Sans.-Pers. text from I. 47 to III. 34, and from IV. 26 to 56, or one-eighth of H 19. The Paz. version has evidently been copied from a previous MS. like the Pahl. and Sans.; and the Pers. paraphrase is probably too carefully composed to be the off-hand work of the actual copyist. This paraphrase contains many additional explanations and some interesting legends such as the following (p. 46, bottom):—

"It is declared in the religion that, in the days of King Gushtāsp, the righteous Zaratusht, the apostle, had brought a fire from the Court of Adrmazd, the lord; it was ever brilliant without fuel, and in the council-chamber of the King all men joined hands, and there was no burning; that fire, in the days of Alexander went back to heaven. And the fire of heaven, which is warm and brilliant, had no burning in it; but the fire of hell is from drought, and the burning from smoke, in which there is no light; and

in this double-natured world, the fire of drought became mingled with the fire of warmth, whereby burning became manifest; that which is light is from Aūharmazd, and that which is smoke is from Ahriman."

Page 90, bottom:—

"Every time rain should fall, the demon Spōzgar becomes terrible, and forms a barrier, so that rain would not fall in the world till the creatures should die; and the star Tishtar, who is superintendent over the rain, in order to make rain fall in this world, quarrels with the demon Spōzgar (Z. Spēñjaghra), and offers him battle and defeat, so that rain begins to fall in the world and makes the world habitable."

Page 92, top:—

"And the fire named Vajist (Z. Vāzishta), which is an angel who at the time of rain struggles with the demon Av-ush (Z. Apōsha), and the conflict is such that the fire Vajist, which they therefore call the fire of lightning, becomes suddenly flashing and brilliant from weapons of surprising splendour, such as sword and club, &c., which offer battle and defeat to those demons (V and Ush formed out of the one Apōsh apparently) till they become feeble and flee; then those weapons hurl flashes at the backs of the demons, so that wherever the lightning of the weapons falls, the place is quite burnt; then the rain falls heavily. In this manner always are the conflicts with the demons Av-ush."

These legends are not in the original Pahlavi, which merely alludes to the last two.

When after the death of Mr. E. Norris, his library was sold, no trace appeared of the missing MS. I then wrote to Dr. Rost, an intimate friend of Mr. Norris, and asked him to make enquiries; and I am glad to say that, after some further researches, some of the missing leaves have now been found. In order to secure so valuable a MS. against further accidents, I have handed over my portion of it to the library of the India Office, as the most likely place in which Mr. Romer and Professor Wilson would have wished the MS. to be kept, and I am able to announce that the other portion, which belonged to Mr. Norris, has likewise been secured for that library. Thus, after some perilous vicissitudes, the MS. has found a safe resting place, where, however, I hope it will often be disturbed by Pehlevi scholars.

MAX MÜLLER.

P.S. I take this opportunity of enquiring whether there are now living any relatives or friends of the Rev. Dr. Stevenson. He lent me a most valuable MS. of *Sāyana's* Commentary on the *Rig-Veda* (B. 1), and in a letter, dated Ladykirk Manse, January, 1856, gave me permission to keep it till my edition should be finished. Dr. Stevenson is dead, and I have therefore deposited the four volumes of his MS. in the library of the India Office, where at any time they can be claimed by his relatives or friends.

#### OUR OLDEST MANUSCRIPT AND WHO MUTILATED IT.

Clapham: February 2, 1875.

I was wrong, it seems, in supposing that Mr. Ffoulkes was unacquainted with Dr. Maassen's great work. But how could I refrain from this supposition on finding no allusion to so eminent a name in an article which says that "the credit of having brought" the manuscript "to light, rests with Sir Duffus Hardy"? Still less could I have imagined that Mr. Ffoulkes should have even glanced at the mass of evidence which Maassen's book contains without feeling conscious that the whole stand-point of his article was a mistaken one.

In reply to my remarks on the date of the manuscript, Mr. Ffoulkes refers me to words of his from which I may see that he "distinctly confines himself to the characteristics and contents of vol. ii." My answer is, that the three volumes were originally one. They formed a single manuscript,\* written throughout by one and the same

\* Cod. 3,688 begins with the last three leaves of the final quire of Cod. 3,686. This is to be seen from the numbering of the last leaves of each quire.



hand. The writer lived, not before, but after Dionysius Exiguus, in the sixth century, whom he copies. His manuscript, therefore, could not have been written "shortly after the termination of the fourth council." It is not "the oldest manuscript of the oldest collection of canons in Latin known." The collection to which it belongs is not the oldest known, it is not even the oldest but one.

I called it a mistake to talk of the *Prisca Versio* of the Sardican canons. Mr. Ffoulkes says that "the fact of their being included in the *Prisca Versio* rather indicates that, as they stand there, they were translated like the rest in this volume by its author from a Greek version." The whole of this rests upon exploded error. They are not included in the *Prisca Versio*. The rest of the volume was not translated by its author from a Greek version. It has been proved to demonstration that the so-called *Prisca Versio* of the Nicene decrees is no version at all, but a compilation from two more ancient texts. One of these texts is the version sent by Atticus of Constantinople to the African church, and the other is an extremely ancient version, contained in the *Codex Teatinus*—the same MS. to which Mr. Ffoulkes alludes at p. 142 of his article, under its designation as MS. Vatican, Reg. 1997. It is not wonderful that he sees a likeness in its text to what, after De Marca, Justel, and Ballerini, he calls the *Prisca*, but he reads the likeness the wrong way. It is the parent, not the offspring of the Bodleian text, as far as regards the Nicene decrees. Its text is exactly the same as that of the Bodleian as regards the decrees of Ancyra, Gangra, &c., but not of Sardica. In this *Codex Teatinus*, the Sardican decrees immediately follow the Nicene, "in consecutive numbers," and without being distinguished from them in any way. The last Sardican canon is followed by the catalogue of the Nicene bishops, and this by the final clause *Explicit concilium Nicaenum*. Of the four different recensions which are known of the Sardican decrees that contained in the *Codex Teatinus* appears to have been that upon which the *Commonitorium* of Pope Zosimus was based. The present MS., of course, is more recent than the time of Zosimus, but the recension is demonstrably much more ancient than the MS., because it has been made use of by Gaulish collections of great antiquity. This is not the only collection in which the Sardican canons immediately follow the Nicene, either "consequentibus numeris," or without any numbering. There is actual proof of the existence of such a method in every collection which can be traced to an earlier time than Dionysius Exiguus, and this is in perfect harmony with the fact that even the most learned Latin writers of the fifth century like St. Jerome, knew the Sardican decrees only under the name of Nicene.

Mr. Ffoulkes, at p. 142 of his article, is shocked at the omission of the last Nicene canon. This canon is omitted in a large number of Latin versions perfectly independent of each other. It must, therefore, have been omitted in the Greek copy or copies from which these versions were made.

Mr. Ffoulkes says that he is aware of the copies of the *Bibliotheca Juris Canonici* possessed by the Bodleian Library, and of the one to which I refer in particular. "But this copy contains more than Dr. Maassen gives it credit for containing, and thereby disposes of his conclusions." Will Mr. Ffoulkes excuse me for saying that this is no sufficient reply to my objection. He must be more explicit. I assert that De Marca's intervention consisted in compelling the editors of the *Bibliotheca* against their will to insert the Sardican fragments, not, as he suggests, to suppress a portion of them. It is known that the edition was already in the press when the publication was stopped by authority. Now, every known copy except one bears evidence that two leaves have been cancelled, and the text altered on the leaves which have taken their place. In each of the British Museum copies the remains of the two cancelled leaves are per-

fectly visible. In the unique copy of the Bodleian the Sardican decrees are suppressed. In every other copy certain Sardican fragments are inserted, and the room for them is obtained by printing the names of the Nicene bishops in small type and in three columns. Does Mr. Ffoulkes mean to deny that the Bodleian copy represents the older and suppressed edition? How does he account for the difference between the copies? I do not know what he means when he says "this copy contains more than Dr. Maassen gives it credit for containing." It probably contains the prefaces of the revised edition; Maassen's observations and mine only refer to the contents of the leaves which have been altered. The old leaves may have accidentally been bound with the revised volume.

"There is not a particle of reason," I have said, "for doubting the strict accuracy of Baluze's narrative." There is surely no inconsistency in my speaking "in the same breath" of "a mistake of Baluze, who confounds the MS. now in the Bodleian with another MS. of C. Justel." This mistake is no part of the narrative beginning with the words, "When those very distinguished men, W. Voel, &c. What Mr. Ffoulkes calls "repeating the fiction of consecutive numbers" is not to be explained by supposing that Baluze took De Marca's account of the MS. upon trust, and did not see it, otherwise we should have to believe that he never saw the printed copy, which disproves the "consecutive numbers" quite as effectively as the manuscript itself.

My denial of the identity between the Bodleian MS. and that described by De Marca is no "theory of my own," propounded for the purpose of invalidating certain reasons of Mr. Ffoulkes. The characteristics of the two MSS. are completely different, and this is a sufficient reason for denying their identity. One represents a higher degree of antiquity than the other. Where the MS. described by De Marca can be found I cannot say, for the elder Justel's rich collection of MSS. was dispersed, and some of them may be lost. But others like that in question are perfectly well known. In the "Freisingen fragment," for instance (which is found in two MSS.), *Incipit Nicenum Concilium* is followed by Nicene and Sardican canons "consequentibus numeris, sub antiquo titulo," without any mention of Sardica. How many Sardican canons were included in this collection I cannot say, but the Freisingen MS. which contains the fragment I have just mentioned also gives a collection which contains "canones unum et viginti concilii Sardicensis duobus capitibus in unum compactis." And it is not the only one.

I conclude, like Mr. Ffoulkes, with a reference to the assertion, sanctioned by De Marca, that the missing leaves of the MS. "vetustate perierunt." I deny that this is "absolutely false on his own showing." Mr. Ffoulkes has not refuted my suggestion that the MS. may have been imperfect long before it came into Justel's possession, and that De Marca's assertion that Justel cut away the Sardican canons is as easily understood of fragments as of the entire text. "On his own showing," what had been cut away was actually restored to its place. You must explain one portion of his words by another, unless there is a contradiction between them. And there really is none.

P. LE PAGE RENOUF.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SATURDAY, Feb. 6,	3 p.m.	Royal Institution: Mr. J. T. Wood, II.
		" Crystal Palace Concert (Joachim).
		" Saturday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall (last appearance this season of Bülow).
	8 p.m.	Royal Albert Hall: Ballad Concert (Sims Reeves, Wilhelm).
MONDAY, Feb. 8,	5 p.m.	London Institution: Professor Ferrier, II.
	8 p.m.	Medical.

\* Maassen, who certainly never foresaw this controversy, points out Baluze's error. (*Quellen*, p. 87, note. See also p. 55.)

MONDAY, Feb. 8,	8 p.m.	London and Middlesex Archaeological: Mr. F. G. Hilton Price on "Temple Bar."
		" Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall (Joachim).
	8.30 p.m.	Geographical.
TUESDAY, Feb. 9,	3 p.m.	Royal Institution: Mr. E. Ray Lankester, III.
	7 p.m.	Metropolitan Scientific Association.
	8 p.m.	Photographic: Anniversary.
		" Anthropological Institute. Civil Engineers.
		" West London Scientific Association: Annual Meeting.
	8.30 p.m.	Medical and Chirurgical.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10,	3 p.m.	Royal Literary Fund.
	8 p.m.	Geological Society of Arts.
		" Archaeological Association.
		" Royal Albert Hall Concert ( <i>Messiah</i> ).
THURSDAY, Feb. 11,	1 p.m.	Sale at Christie's of the Water-Colour Drawings of W. W. Saunders, Esq.
	3 p.m.	Royal Institution: Professor Tyndall, II.
	7 p.m.	London Institution: Dr. Zerkoff on "Modern French Art."
	8 p.m.	Mathematical. Inventors' Institute.
		" Royal Historical Society.
	8.30 p.m.	Royal. Antiquaries.
FRIDAY, Feb. 12,	3 p.m.	Astronomical: Anniversary.
	7 p.m.	Literary and Artistic.
	7.30 p.m.	Anthropological.
	8 p.m.	Royal Institution: Weekly Evening Meeting. 9 p.m. Mr. W. R. Greg on "Life at High Pressure."
	8 p.m.	New Shakspeare Society: Mr. H. C. Hart on "Ben Jonson's Phrases, Words, and Allusions."
		" Quckett Club."

#### SCIENCE.

##### PLATTS' HINDŪSTĀNĪ GRAMMAR.

*A Grammar of the Hindūstānī or Urdū Language.* By John T. Platts. (London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1874.)

FEW languages have more claims upon our consideration than the Urdū, or, as it is more commonly called, the Hindūstānī. Its political importance as the *lingua franca* of the whole of our Indian Empire, as well as the mother-tongue of the greater part of the Mohammedan inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces, cannot be over estimated, while to the philologist it presents many most interesting points for investigation. It was long the fashion to speak slightly of the "jargon of the Moors," as a previous generation of Anglo-Indians termed it, and the eminent De Sacy himself is credited with having spoken of it as "*cet idiome méprisable*," although his pupil, M. Garcin de Tassy, the well-known author of the *Histoire de la Littérature Hindoustanie*, has vindicated his master's reputation from the suspicion of such a blunder.

A composite language Hindūstānī undoubtedly is, but it is to this very circumstance that it owes its copious vocabulary and vast power of expression. Like English in this respect, it borrows words and idioms freely from languages belonging to distinct families, and this naturally makes it difficult here and there to account satisfactorily for a form or construction; but, as Mr. Platts says, "there is little in the structure of Urdū of the loose and arbitrary character which some recent writers on the grammar have attributed to it."

Before the time of the English conquest Urdū had no literature of its own; indeed, it had at that time scarcely risen above the rank of a jargon; but during the last few years its literature has grown to an enormous extent, and as it consists chiefly of

translations or imitations from English or Persian, it is peculiarly interesting as a point where Eastern and Western ideas can meet upon common ground. M. Garcin de Tassy has done ample justice to this development of the literature of the language both in his *Histoire* (above alluded to), and in his annual discourses at the Ecole Spéciale des Langues Orientales Vivantes, which contain a complete record of its progress from year to year; but until the appearance of the present work, nothing like a scholarly or exhaustive treatise has ever been attempted to be written upon the language itself.

The older grammars of Gilchrist and others were merely the first attempts to bring order out of chaos. Forbes's grammar (like most of the lamented Doctor's works) was sadly deficient in scholarship and research; the more recent grammars of Monier Williams and Professor Dowson approach much nearer to the modern standard of excellence; but Mr. Platts is the first who appears to have thought of teaching the language rather by an analytical investigation of its structure than by a synthetical account of its rules.

From this point of view, his disquisitions on the derivations of words, and especially those parts which relate to the origin of the inflections and case-endings, are most valuable.

The chapter (p. 203) on the Hindi themes derived from the Sanskrit through the Prākṛit, I would particularly recommend to the student. A rational analysis of the principal forms in a language is the best *memoria technica* for the vocabulary and inflections.

Comparative philology and comparative grammar are no doubt interesting for their own sake; but a science without practical application would attract but few votaries, and the legitimate use of the sciences just mentioned is surely that of facilitating the acquisition of languages.

As Urdú has materially altered during the last few years, the author has done well in selecting his examples from modern works and newspapers, as well as from the old standard books, the style of which is often obsolete. Indeed, it was impossible for such works as the *Bāgh o Bahār* and the like to maintain the position of classics which it was sought to thrust upon them; in the first place, the books were mere translations; and in the second place, the language itself is in too transitional a state to have a standard classical style at all at present.

The article on the derivation of the numerals (p. 49) is a very useful one, and brings into order what appears at the first glance to be hopeless confusion. Without some such intelligent analysis to guide him, it is exceedingly difficult for a beginner, even with a good memory, to use the Urdú numerals with anything like facility. The nicely lithographed table of the *rakm*, or numerical ciphers used by the Indian accountants, is also an acquisition to the learner; here, again, the memory is greatly assisted by the fact being pointed out that these apparently arbitrary signs are in reality abbreviations of the Arabic words for the numerals which they represent.

In the account of the pronouns Mr. Platts is quite right in putting *un ne* as a singular form, but I doubt whether there is any good authority for its use in the plural without some word intervening between the pronoun and the post-position. The formative *unhoñ* would, I believe, be always used with such post-position. Major Ottley was the first to point out that *un ne* was a euphonic change for *us ne*, and not, as all previous grammars asserted, a plural form.

Another correction in the present work is giving *yih* and *wuh* as alternative plural forms for *ye* and *we*; but this, perhaps, is rather a change introduced by modern usage than the correction of an error.

There is room for improvement in the explanation given of the function of the agent in *ne* with the past indefinite tense of a verb. No doubt this peculiar construction was originally passive, and represented the Sanskrit instrumental case with the passive verb. But, in Urdú at least, it has long ceased to retain a passive signification; the particle *ne* has become the true sign of the agent, while the very fact that it can only be used with the past tense of a transitive verb proves that the construction is now essentially an active one. Mr. Platts (p. 141) translates the words *rājā-ne shernī mārī*, "by the king a tigress was killed;" but if we follow out the analogy of this translation, we shall meet with constant anomalies and exceptional constructions. The literal rendering would rather be *the king (agent) tigress-killed*, where the action and the subject thereof are considered together as in our own phrase *tiger-killing*. If the action of killing be predicated of the agent, and the object on which such action falls be separately and subsequently considered, the verb instead of being made to agree in number and gender with a subject, is used in the simple uninflected form, and the object is expressed by the use of the proper objective case; e.g., *rājā-ne shernī-ko mārā*.

Whatever may be the etymological history of the construction, it is certain that the above is practically the principle on which it is employed, and that attention to the distinction between the subjective and objective cases will prevent many misconceptions upon a rather puzzling set of idioms. I must add that by *subject*, I mean the thing in connection with, or by reason of which the action takes place as distinguished alike from the agent or the mere nominative.

Half the difficulties in explaining Oriental idioms arise from the assumption that the rules and terminology of European grammatical systems apply to, or are identical with, those of the Oriental systems. To ensure accuracy we must investigate, if not indeed follow, the system by which natives are guided in their estimate of the correctness of an idiom, and we must be very careful that in translating its terminology we do not make use of terms borrowed from our own system, and possessing technical significations which really mislead. For this reason it would be well, if in future grammatical works on Oriental languages the use of such terms as *nominative*, *accusative*, *adjective*, &c., were discarded in favour of some more precise and less technical terms.

For the paragraph on the passive voice

Mr. Platts deserves much praise. I do not know any other writer who appears more thoroughly to have grasped the nature of this construction. In most Aryan languages the words for *to be* and *to go* have a great tendency to interchange, and the word *jānā* is no exception to the rule; thus it is that verbs construed with this auxiliary may very often be rendered by a passive, but very useful is the warning (p. 372) against mistaking such expressions as *mujh-se dekhā nahin jātā*, "I cannot bear to see it," for passives, as most of the previous grammars do. Pp. 61-113 are occupied with a dissertation on Persian and Arabic constructions which occur in Urdú; this part of the work is concise, though sufficiently full; but its value would have been much enhanced by tabulating the forms to a greater extent than has been done. This remark applies especially to the Arabic forms, particularly the broken plurals; these when discussed in separate paragraphs are quite formidable enough to frighten most beginners, but when the principle of their formation is explained, and the whole are presented in a tabulated form, they are as simple as the paradigm of an ordinary verb. In a work of the kind it was scarcely possible to avoid misprints, and we have reason for knowing that most of those which are not already corrected in the table of *errata* have been detected with a view to correction in a second edition. But there are a few errors of orthography for which the author himself is responsible, which should also be rectified; thus *منکار* *minkār* for *منکار* *minḳār* with the error perpetuated in the transliteration is a bad mistake; but much worse is the retention of the absurd letter *ل* to represent the Arabic *alif maḥṣūrah*. This letter was invented by those who designed the old fashion types first used in India. But it is founded upon an entire misconception, the upright *alif* belonging not to the *ya* but to the previous letter of the word.

A very considerable saving of time and space might have been attained had the author given more attention to the principles of euphonic change and less to the detailed account of forms. Following the example of older grammarians, European as well as Oriental, he gives long lists of irregular forms (as the causal verbs, p. 161); whereas, if the leading euphonic principles which modify the pronunciation of certain words were satisfactorily explained, there would be no need to set down such a thing as an irregular verb as existing.

Much remains yet to be done for Urdú grammar in spite of the present voluminous treatise; but Mr. Platts may at least lay claim to being the first who has attempted a really scientific account of the principles of the structure of the language. Such being the case, we could scarcely hope to find the material very carefully arranged; and, indeed, the worst fault of the book is a little want of method and symmetry, especially in the tabulation of forms and the arrangement of syntactic rules. For all that, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Platt's *Grammar of the Hindustāni or Urdū Lan-*



guage is the best that has hitherto appeared, and as such I would cordially recommend it both to beginners and more advanced students.

E. H. PALMER.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

#### METEOROLOGY.

*Weather Study in the United States.*—The veteran Professor Loomis—whose paper, published in 1859, "On certain Storms in Europe and America," was one of the most suggestive of the early memoirs which laid the foundation of what is well called modern meteorology—has submitted the Signal Service weather maps for 1872-73 to a careful discussion, and has published the results in a condensed form in *Silliman's Journal* for July, 1874, and January, 1875. He picked out all the instances in which a clearly-defined area of either low or high pressure was traceable within the region covered by the telegraphic system, and studied them on a uniform plan.

As regards the former class, the storm areas, he finds their mean direction of motion in the twenty-four hours to be N. 82° E. and the mean velocity 25·6 miles per hour; but this average result gives but little idea of the true motion of the storm from day to day, as the centres take every possible direction, and the hourly rate of progress varies from fifteen miles to the westward to sixty miles to the eastward.

Professor Loomis is of opinion that the direction of advance of the storm is regulated by the position of the rain-area which surrounds it, and which is, on the whole, asymmetrically disposed around it, spreading out most on the eastern side.

The mean velocity of the wind is greatest (ten miles per hour) in the western quadrant, and decreases gradually through the southern and eastern to a minimum (of 7·6 miles per hour) in the northern.

The stronger the wind in the west quadrant the less is the speed of the storm's progress, and, conversely, an increase in the velocity of the wind in the east quadrant accelerates the advance of the storm. The rate of advance is also shown to bear a sort of proportion to the rate of rise of the barometer in the rear of the storm; in fact, Professor Loomis thinks that, being given a weather map showing the position of a storm centre for a certain hour, it seems possible to predict where the centre will be at the end of twenty-four hours; but he admits that numerous and striking exceptions are found when we attempt to apply these rules to particular cases.

The second paper refers to areas of high barometer, and as to the direction of the wind it is shown that this is nearly directly opposite in each quadrant to what prevails in the case of areas of low pressure, and in both cases is almost exactly midway between a tangential and a radial movement. Inasmuch as in the instances of a high barometer the drain of air flowing out must be supplied from above, it is evident that the intense cold prevailing in anticyclones is due to the descent of air from the upper strata of the atmosphere, and this is abundantly shown by the instances cited in the paper.

In conclusion the Professor seeks to establish a relation between the velocity of the wind and the distance between the isobars, but finds the discrepancies between the results very great. This he truly attributes to the difficulty of ascertaining the correct velocity of the wind on land.

The whole investigation, though it does not lead to any very decided conclusions, shows us what advantages the American meteorologists enjoy over the European in their facilities for studying weather over an extended land area, as compared with the sea-indented western coasts of the Old Continent.

*Atmospheric Circulation.*—It has long been a matter of regret that the fact of the publications of the Royal Meteorological Institute of Holland

being in Dutch, has rendered them less useful to the general public than they deserved. M. Estourgies therefore has done good service to the science by publishing a French translation of Buys Ballot's paper "On the Currents of the Sea and the Atmosphere," which was issued in 1855, but whose contents, although well worth attention, have been hitherto almost unknown to meteorologists out of Holland.

THE Geographical Society of Paris has recently issued a small pamphlet of 17 pp., *Programme d'Instructions aux Navigateurs pour l'Etude de la Géographie Physique de la Mer*, which has been drawn up by a committee of five of its members. It is impossible, as the manual embraces such a wide scope of enquiry, that in such brief compass it should give more than scanty notes, and the portion relating to meteorology only occupies a page and a half.

*Additional Meteorological Returns for the United Kingdom.*—We learn from the address of the President of the Meteorological Society, read at their anniversary meeting on the 20th ult., that arrangements have been concluded between that Society and the Meteorological Office, in virtue of which the Society will, in return for an annual allowance, furnish returns from certain stations recently organized by it, to be published by the Office, in combination with certain returns received by the latter directly, as supplementary to the results already printed for its seven observatories. It is of importance to see that some of these supplementary stations are in Ireland, from which country the meteorological information hitherto published has been of the most scanty description.

*Effect of Rainfall on the Barometer.*—In the first number of the Austrian Journal for Meteorology for this year, Captain Hoffmeyer criticizes Hann's reasoning on this subject, which was noticed in the ACADEMY for January 2. He points out that while he fully accepts the conclusion that a heavy rainfall can only be due to an ascending current of air, he disputes the assertion that the barometer rises as the rain falls, inasmuch as the heaviest, or, at least, the most persistent rain occurs in the front of an advancing cyclone, where naturally the barometer is falling. Dr. Hann, in the same number, rejoins that, without disputing the accuracy of the facts cited by Hoffmeyer, the reasoning does not render untenable the position which he himself has taken up—that the rainfall is not the cause of the fall of the barometer. He shows that the distribution of rain in the wind-rose bears no relation to that of barometrical pressure, the maximum fall and the minimum pressure falling on different points of the wind.

*Aqueous Vapour in the Atmosphere.*—In the number of the Austrian Journal for Meteorology for January 15, Dr. Hildebrandsson, of Upsala, gives an account of some experiments conducted by himself and Professor Rosén, which have hitherto only been noticed in the Swedish journals. We have only space to give his conclusions, which are as follows:—

1. The permanent gases in the atmosphere do not form independent atmospheres, but have effected a complete mutual interpenetration, as all experiments show that the constitution of the air is the same at all heights.

2. The incessant evaporation and condensation which are in progress render impossible the existence of an independent vapour atmosphere, or of a homogeneous mixture of the vapour with the permanent gases, and must cause the vapour to diminish rapidly with height.

3. It is not allowable to subtract the vapour-pressure from the barometer reading to obtain the pressure of dry air.

For the experiments and reasoning by which these conclusions, already held by many physicists, have been attained, we must refer to the paper, which is followed by some interesting observations by Dr. Hann on Dalton's law, and the theoretical

possibility of certain deductions from it as to the presence, e.g., of hydrogen in considerable quantity in the upper strata of the atmosphere.

#### GEOLOGY.

It is rumoured that the Geological Society's Wollaston medal will this year be presented to Professor de Koninck, of Liège; and that the Murchison medal will probably be awarded to Mr. W. Jory Henwood, of Penzance.

DURING the past month the Geological Society has issued a thick supplementary number of its *Quarterly Journal*, containing no fewer than seventeen original papers. The necessity for publishing this special part, and the high character of many of the papers which it contains, are sufficient proof of the healthy activity of this Society. In the opening paper Mr. Allport, of Birmingham, gives the result of his researches "On the Microscopic Structure and Composition of British Carboniferous Dolerites." Having prepared and studied a collection of 230 sections of these rocks, he is able to assert that it is impossible to establish any mineralogical or structural difference between the augitic eruptive rocks of Palaeozoic age and those of Tertiary date. It has hitherto been the fashion among petrologists in naming a given rock to allow some weight to its geological position: while, for example, a certain volcanic rock of Tertiary age is called basalt, a similar rock of Palaeozoic age is termed melaphyre. Mr. Allport argues with much justice that the mineralogical constitution of eruptive rocks, and not their geological position, should rule their nomenclature. He protests, too, against the practice of naming a rock according to its texture, since one and the same rock may exhibit great structural variations in different parts of its mass; thus, petrologists are in the habit of applying to a certain rock the various names of basalt, anamesite or dolerite, according as its texture is compact, fine-grained, or coarsely-crystalline, although it is possible to collect samples of all these varieties in a single quarry. On these and other grounds Mr. Allport proposes to discontinue the use of the terms *melaphyre*, *aphanite*, *anamesite*, *diabase*, and *greenstone*; and to group together all these basic eruptive rocks under the generic name of *dolerite*—a name which has suffered, perhaps, less abuse than most of those terms which it is intended to supplant.

Among the other papers in this number of the Geological Society's *Journal*, we may especially refer to Mr. G. W. Stow's "Geological Notes on Griqualand West." The observations recorded in these notes were made in 1872, during an official tour of inspection of the new territory. Much of the interest of this paper lies in the fact that it tends to throw light upon the geological structure of the great area of Olive Shales, which form so marked a feature in the South African diamond-fields. The rock-specimens collected during the tour have been described by Professor Rupert Jones.

SOME "Geological Notes" on the Noursok Peninsula, Disco Island, and the country in the vicinity of Disco Bay, North Greenland, have been laid before the Geological Society of Glasgow by Dr. Robert Brown, of Campsie, and are printed in a recent number of the Society's *Transactions*. These valuable notes record the results of a voyage specially undertaken to explore the Miocene beds of the Waigat Strait, but as this expedition was undertaken as far back as 1867, it is curious that the notes have not been published earlier. It appears that it was mainly upon specimens collected by Dr. Brown during this exploration that Professor Heer founded his conclusions on the Arctic Miocene flora enunciated in his memoir in the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1869. As a consequence of the delay in publishing Dr. Brown's Report, we find that much of his matter has been anticipated by the researches of subsequent explorers, and it is therefore unnecessary to analyse the present com-

munication. It may, however, be remarked that Professor Heer's conclusions are criticised, and it is in fact hinted that some of his specific determinations were based upon what the writer believes to be very insufficient data; the sole guide in establishing a new species being in many cases a solitary leaf.

An illustrated lecture on "The Geology of the Clyde Valley," by Professor John Young, of Glasgow, has recently been published. This lecture was delivered last November at the opening of a ladies' class, which, since 1868, has met annually under some of the Professors of the Glasgow University. The present lecture, which gives a masterly sketch of the geological structure of the country around Glasgow, was introductory to a course on the general Principles of Geology.

It is generally supposed that the pterodactyls, or flying reptiles, must have possessed an integumentary expansion supported by the ulnar digits of the anterior extremities, and more or less resembling the patagium of a bat. Dr. T. O. Winkler, of the Teyler Museum at Haarlem, believes that he has found traces of the former presence of such a membrane in a specimen of *Pterodactylus Kochi* (Wagn.) recently acquired by this institution. The skeleton of this pterodactyl lies on a slab of fine-grained lithographic limestone from Bavaria. The stone is tinted brown by means of hydrous peroxide of iron, and it is notable that, where this colouring-matter has met with any obstacle, its diffusion has been prevented, and it has consequently accumulated locally, thus giving a more pronounced tint to certain parts of the stone than to others. In this way the several bones are surrounded by a brown margin, while between the bones of the anterior limbs are a number of brown bands, which, Dr. Winkler suggests, may have been caused by a plicated membrane having arrested the diffused colouring-oxide, and thus determined its local deposition. It may be remarked that the Teyler Museum is fortunate in also possessing the celebrated specimen of *Pterodactylus crassipes*, described by Hermann von Meyer, which is said to be the only known example of a pterodactyl showing anything approaching to the structure of an integumentary expansion. Dr. Winkler's memoir on the new specimen has appeared in the *Archives du Musée Teyler*.

In the February number of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Professor Nicholson describes and figures a small group of Lower Silurian fossils from Ohio, including two new species of *Alecto*, described as *A. auloporoides* and *A. confusa*. The same naturalist has contributed to a recent number of the *Geological Magazine* descriptions of several new species and one new genus of Polyzoa from the Palaeozoic rocks of North America. The new genus, which has received the name of *Heterodictya*, closely resembles the genus *Ptilodictya*, from which it differs in the very anomalous feature that its cells are regularly tabulate, a feature of interest, since it serves to establish a connecting link between the Polyzoa and the Tabulate Corals. *Heterodictya* is at present represented by only a single species, *H. gigantea*, from the Carboniferous Limestone of Ontario.

THE last part of the *Nouveaux Mémoires* of the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow is devoted to two geological memoirs by Professor H. Trautschold, of Moscow. One of these is a critical examination of the fossil-fish from the Upper Devonian rocks of Malowka, in the government of Toula. The second memoir describes the quarries of carboniferous limestone at Mjatschkotowa, near Moscow.

To the last number of the *Bulletin* of the same society, Herr H. Abich contributes some interesting "Geologische Beobachtungen auf Reisen im Kaukasus im Jahre 1873." The first journey, commenced in May of that year, was directed to localities on the south side of the Kaukasus, and

the second excursion, undertaken in the following July, extended to the northern side. The author has visited and described the mineral-springs of these mountains, and has specially studied the Jurassic rocks of the north. The Lower Oolitic coal-bearing sandstones may be paralleled with similar beds in Yorkshire.

*The Ecstatic Louise Lateau.*—We find in the *Revue Scientifique*, January 23, 1875, a report of Professor Virchow's address to the Association of German Naturalists and Physicians, assembled at Breslau, on the subject of miracles, with special reference to the case of Louise Lateau, the Belgian girl, whose ecstasies and exhibitions of the stigmata have excited much attention for several years. In 1870 M. Hartsen, a Dutch physician, sent to Professor Virchow a publication by M. Lefebvre, entitled *Louise Lateau, sa Vie, ses Ecstases, ses Stigmates*, which greatly astonished him; but he took no notice of the matter until Professor Rohling, of the Academy of Münster, thought proper to issue a pamphlet entitled, *Louise Lateau, la Stigmatisée de Bois d'Haine, d'après des Documents Médicaux et Théologiques authentiques, à l'usage des Juifs et des Chrétiens de toutes les Confessions*. This pamphlet has gone through nine editions, and it is said that 60,000 copies have been distributed among the public. It treats the appearances as miracles that confirm the Roman Catholic faith, and affirms that all Protestants who read it may see "that God the Father calls upon them to re-enter the bosom of the Church." The like invitation is addressed to Jews.

Professor Virchow was invited to go and see Louise Lateau, which he refused to do, but offered to examine her case thoroughly if she was removed from her home and placed under his care. He said that his long experience in attending prisoners who feigned all sorts of disorders had acquainted him with the difficulties of discovering their frauds and convinced him how useless it was to make such an endeavour when all the conditions were regulated by other persons.

He pronounced the whole affair "a very gross imposture," for which he gave many reasons. According to MM. Rohling and Lefebvre, on Friday, rarely on Thursday, a blister (*ampoule*) began to form on the girl's hands and feet, raising the skin. During the night of Friday this blister is completely developed, two and a half centimètres long, and one and a half wide; the adjacent skin is neither swollen nor reddened; the blister then splits and pours out its fluid clear and transparent; at the same time blood flows from the skin, without the best magnifying glasses permitting any lesion of the epidermis to be seen. The epidermis opens by a longitudinal slit, sometimes cruciform, sometimes triangular. Had the matter stopped here, he might, he said, have thought it worth while to undertake a journey to the spot; but "hardened by success, the miracle assumed such a development and such an aspect as to render such a step quite useless." Louise had fits of great excitement, and then passed into states of complete insensibility, even to powerful electric shocks, though some doubted it. In this condition she had visions, and only kept up communication with the outer world through a special ecclesiastical influence. Since the day of the Seven Sorrows of Mary, March 30, 1871, she is reported to have taken no food except one consecrated wafer (*hostie*) a day, and a few spoonfuls of water a week, and this abstinence of more than three years has not prevented her from enjoying good health.

The authority of M. Schwann having been cited in confirmation of these allegations, Professor Virchow called upon him for explanations, which he gave, as we shall see presently. When Louise is in the state of insensibility to electric shocks, "she is very sensitive to the influence of superior ecclesiastics, but only to those regularly constituted, that is to say, the curé, the bishop

his immediate chief, and the archbishop. They alone can excite the miracle. All other bishops and strange priests are powerless, but her own bishop, of Tournay, can temporarily transmit his power to another person, and permit him to exercise it. One day, MM. Lefebvre, Schwann, and the bishop went together to Bois d'Haine. The bishop transferred his power to Schwann, who called to the girl, who was lying on the ground, 'Do you hear me?' upon which she raised her head to listen. He then ordered her to get up, which she did. The bishop in his turn commanded her to sit down, which she immediately obeyed."

Dr. Schwann's reply to Professor Virchow, dated Liège, September 25, 1874, states that "his name has been abused, and that the words attributed to him are entirely false," as Dr. Rohling admitted in the fifth edition of his pamphlet. He adds that "the conditions indispensable to a scientific examination of the phenomena at Bois d'Haine were in nowise fulfilled," and that he only "assisted as a spectator on the express condition of preserving his incognito." Dr. Rohling throws the blame of this misrepresentation on M. van Looy, from whose pamphlet, he says, he borrowed it. The Professor adds "that it remains to be proved that Louise Lateau is not a cheat; and that her examiners are honest men and friends of truth." Alluding to the ecclesiastics and their abettors, he exclaims "and it was in such society that I was to undertake the investigation!"

M. DE VOGÜÉ, French Ambassador at Constantinople, has recently made a communication to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, of which he is himself a member, on a Phœnician inscription found at Byblos, the biblical Gebal. It contains fifteen lines, the sixth and the seventh of which are much damaged on the right-hand side, and many letters in other parts of the inscription are scarcely to be recognised. We are informed by M. J. Dérenbourg that the bas-relief represents the goddess Baaltis, in the shape and with the emblems of the Egyptian Isis, the King Yehumelekh in a Persian costume facing her, and offering her a cup which he holds in his hand. Since we know that the Kings of Gebal are represented in Greek costume on other bas-reliefs, we may date the present inscription from the Persian time. As far as we are informed, the inscription does not contain historical facts, but important contributions to Phœnician grammar and lexicography, which we shall enumerate, partly according to the kind communication of M. Dérenbourg. 1. The pronoun  $\text{𐤀}$  and  $\text{𐤁}$  in the inscription, such being a composition of the Hebrew  $\text{אני}$  and the Aramaic  $\text{אנא}$  and  $\text{אנכי}$  and  $\text{אנכי}$ . 2. The  $\text{𐤁}$  occurring for the first time in Phœnician inscriptions as the possessive pronoun of the third person. 3.  $\text{חיה}$ , "to live," for  $\text{חיה}$ , root which we find in the name of Hava (Eve), and probably in the *avo* in the *Poenulus* of Plautus. 4. The root  $\text{חרץ}$ , in the sense of carving, and  $\text{בן}$  with the meaning of "grandson."

WE are delighted to see the first Sanskrit text printed at Leyden. It is the manual of Astronomy ascribed to Aryabhata, with the commentary Bhatadipikā by Paramādisvara (Trübner & Co.). The date of Aryabhata, or rather of his manual, is 499 A.D. The book is edited by Dr. Kern, one of the best living Sanskrit scholars, well-known by his excellent edition and translation of Varāhamihira's *Bṛhat-saṃhitā*. The MS. materials were scanty: two Malayālim MSS. of text and commentary, one belonging to Dr. Burnell, the other to the Royal Asiatic Society, London; and another MS. of the text only, No. 60 of the Whish collection, likewise in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society. There is another commentary, the *Bhataparakāṣa*, by Śūryadeva. Copies of it exist in the Mackenzie and in Dr. Burnell's collections. Two MSS. in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, contain an abstract of Śūryadeva's work, but these MSS. are so corrupt, and the specimens given in the Catalogue so full of mis-



takes, that Dr. Kern's extracts, taken from a better MS., will be read with great interest by all Sanskrit scholars. We are sorry that Dr. Kern should not have given a translation of both the text and commentary. There is no scholar better qualified for such a work, and it would have given him but little trouble. On page vii. Dr. Kern places a sign of exclamation after *sikshā*, the doctrine of metres, instead of *sikshā*. The spelling is, no doubt, strange in a modern author, but it is the old spelling of the word. (See Max Müller's *History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 2nd ed., p. 113.)

PROFESSOR HILGENFELD, of Jena, has just published a large volume of 828 pages, which will be found indispensable by all critical students of theology. It is an *Historico-Critical Introduction to the New Testament*, and is published by Fues of Leipzig. Fulness of information, originality of treatment, and conscientiousness in registering the phases of critical opinion, seem to place this work at the head of all extant introductions to the "higher criticism" of the New Testament. It is excellently arranged; Part I. containing "The Canon and its Criticism," Part II. "(Introduction to) the Separate Books," Part III. "The History of the New Testament Text." It is nothing less than dry, but presupposes, of course, an acceptance of a method of Biblical criticism which has made greater progress in Germany than in England.

THE *Jahrbücher* published by the members of the theological faculty at Jena have opened their career in a way which justifies the best hopes of their success. They are not intended in the interests of sect or party, but of free enquiry. And the subjects discussed are of the most modern description. No less than four articles are devoted to the new question of the origin of religion, and especially the Hebrew religion, regarded from various sides. Thus Holtzmann opens the number by describing the lines in which modern theology will have to move, or rather is beginning to move. It must abandon its isolated position, and investigate elementary questions, like the origin of religion, in an historical spirit. High praise is awarded to Albrecht Ritschl's great work on the Doctrine of Justification, as throwing much light on this subject. A few pages are also devoted to Hartmann the philosopher and Strauss. Nitzsch estimates the historical significance of the *Aufklärungstheologie*, the form presented by rationalism in the second half of the last century—an interesting essay, which is well supplemented by Lipsius' conscientious and thorough examination of Schleiermacher's famous *Reden über die Religion*. Pfeifferer discusses the subject only touched upon in the opening essay, viz., the beginning and development of religion. It is chiefly taken up with a criticism of the theory of Fritz Schultze, that religion originates in fetishism. Schrader gives a popular summary of the remarkable parallels between the Israelitish and Mesopotamian religion and civilization. His researches have led him to believe that the outward form of parallelism, the notion of Sheol or Hades, the deep sense of sin, which have been thought peculiar to Hebrew poetry, are really of Babylonian, or more precisely Accadian—and therefore non-Semitic—origin. English and French students are already familiar with the leading results of this essay, and we cannot help desiderating some acknowledgment of the priority of foreign scholars (e.g., on the relation of Accadian to Hebrew, and, among minor points, the discovery of the god Rimmon, or rather Ramman). A short paper on Luke v. 1-11, by Lipsius, concludes the number.

At the Meeting of the Anthropological Institute on Tuesday next, a paper by the Rev. Wentworth Webster will be read, entitled "An Examination of a Paper by Mr. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., on 'The Northern Range of the Basques,' in the *Fortnightly Review* for September, 1874."

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (Monday, Jan. 25).

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, the President, announced that Messrs. Watson and Chippendale, two young Engineer officers who left London last summer to join Colonel Gordon's expedition in Central Africa, had arrived at Gondokoro on November 14, and purposed to proceed to explore the Albert Nyanza lake towards the end of that month, a small steamer for the purpose having been previously conveyed to Duffé, a station above the falls which obstructed navigation between Gondokoro and the lake. The duties of these two officers would be exclusively exploration and survey, and to that end they had been furnished with instruments by the society. M. Linant, another member of the expedition, was under orders to proceed to the Somerset Nile of Speke and Victoria Nyanza. The Khedive had given permission for the geographical results of the mission to be communicated to the Society, and early intelligence might be looked for.

A paper was then read by the Rev. J. Mullens, D.D., of the London Missionary Society, on the Central Provinces of Madagascar. The island, according to Dr. Mullens, is 818 geographical miles long, and 354 broad in its widest part. The central mountain mass commenced with lofty hills at its northern end, and retained them till not far from the southern cape. In the higher parts the chief formation was gneiss or granite. The central province had been the scene of volcanic eruptions on an enormous scale. To the southwest of the capital lay the Ankarat Mountains, covering a space of 600 square miles. The chief inhabitants are the Malagasy people, a single race, divided into three principal tribes; as a rule, they are backward, but peaceful, hospitable and industrious. The prince was their chief and the owner and lord of all. All obligations were paid by feudal service, and remunerations were made by assignment of lands and of service of inferior men. The queen was an excellent Christian lady, and possessed a warm affection for her people. Many thousands had proved by their example that they were not only intelligent but sincere. Sir Bartle Frere spoke of the beautiful climate of the island and the interest attaching to the flora and fauna. The missionaries, he could bear witness, were exercising a beneficial effect on the islanders, who were fast becoming a civilised people. Sir Henry Rawlinson then announced that the subject of the next meeting would be a paper by Admiral Sherard Osborn, on the approaching Arctic expedition.

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (Tuesday, Jan. 26).

ANNIVERSARY MEETING: Professor Busk, F.R.S., President, in the Chair. The Report of Council stated that owing to the liberality of its members the Institute had been placed in a sound financial position, its burden of debt having been removed, and that it commenced a new year with great hope and prospect of success in increasing its number of members, and in the accomplishment of a much larger amount of scientific work, resulting in the publication of its Journal more frequently and regularly, as well as other works on Anthropology.

The President, in his address, reviewed the works of the past year in Anthropology, English and Foreign, offering criticisms on the most important, especially the memoirs of Professor Owen, and Professor Lauth, on Egyptian Ethnology; Dr. A. B. Meyer on the Papuans; on Memoirs by M<sup>me</sup>. Rover, M. Arcelin, M. Mortillet, M. Broca, Dr. V. Holder, and others. At the close of the address a vote of thanks was given to Professor Busk, on retiring from the Presidential Chair, which he had filled with the greatest advantage, financially and scientifically, to the Institute. The following were elected to serve for 1875:—President: Colonel A. Lane Fox,

F.S.A. Vice-Presidents: Professor Geo. Busk, F.R.S.; John Evans, Esq., F.R.S.; A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; Francis Galton, Esq., F.R.S.; Geo. Harris, Esq., F.S.A.; Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S. Directors: E. W. Brabrook, Esq., F.S.A.; F. W. Rudler, Esq., F.G.S. Treasurer: Rev. Dunbar I. Heath, M.A. Council: J. Beddoe, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; W. Blackmore, Esq.; H. G. Bohn, Esq., F.R.G.S.; Hyde Clarke, Esq.; J. Barnard Davis, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; W. Boyd Dawkins, Esq., F.R.S.; Robert Dunn, Esq., F.R.C.S.; David Forbes, Esq., F.R.S.; Sir Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D.; Charles Harrison, Esq., F.R.S.L.; J. Park Harrison, Esq., M.A.; Professor T. McK. Hughes, F.G.S.; T. J. Hutchinson, Esq., F.R.G.S.; Professor Huxley, F.R.S.; F. G. H. Price, Esq., F.R.G.S.; J. E. Price, Esq., F.S.A.; C. R. Des Ruffières, Esq., F.R.S.L.; Lord Arthur Russell, M.P.; Right Hon. D. H. Stone; E. Burnet Tylor, Esq., F.R.S.

## GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Wednesday, January 27).

J. EVANS, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair. A paper "On the Structure and Age of Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh" was read by Mr. J. W. Judd. It is generally supposed that the volcanic series of Arthur's Seat may be referred to two distinct geological periods; the earlier eruptions must certainly have been of Lower Carboniferous date, but the later period of activity has been variously regarded as Tertiary, Secondary, and Permian. The hypothesis of two distinct epochs of eruption, originally suggested, but subsequently abandoned, by Charles Maclaren, has been since advocated by Professor Geikie and other Scotch geologists. Mr. Judd pointed out the great difficulties which this view presented; such as the extreme improbability volcanic action breaking out on precisely the same site at widely-separated geological periods. He then suggested an explanation, which involved far less difficulty, inasmuch as it referred the whole of this volcanic series to one general period of activity. It would appear that in the middle of the Calciferous-Sandstone series a vast accumulation of trachytic and doleritic lavas was poured forth from a submarine volcano, which was gradually elevated so that the eruptions ultimately became subaerial; the volcano after its extinction being again submerged.—Mr. J. Clifton Ward read his second paper on "The Glaciation of the Southern part of the Lake District, and the Glacial Origin of the Lake Basins of Cumberland and Westmoreland." Having extended the observations recorded in his previous communication, he was enabled to show the probability of some of the larger Cumbrian lake-basins having been formed by the agency of moving ice. By means of sections drawn to a true scale he showed the comparative depths of the lakes, and the thickness of ice which must at one time have travelled over their sites, as testified by the heights to which glacial markings extend up the sides of the surrounding hills.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE (Wednesday, January 27).

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR COLLINGWOOD DICKSON, K.C.B., V.C., V.P., in the Chair. Mr. Percy Gardner read a paper "On a Greek Inscription found by Mr. Calvert in 1874 at Hisarlik (Ilium Novum)." In this paper Mr. Gardner gave a transcript and a translation of this decree of the people of Ilium in favour of Malusius of Gargara, confirming to him the grant of a crown of gold worth 1,000 drachmas, in return for the good deeds he had done for that city, for the temple of Athena, at Ilium, for the festivals held there, and for the league of cities; and, especially in that he had lent free of interest 300 gold staters towards the equipment of an embassy to Antigonus (King of Asia), with a further addition of 450 similar coins. The decree in addition granted to him and his descendants complete immunity from taxation, with the order that it should be engraved

on a pillar and set up in the temple of Athene, to the end that all men might know that the allied cities were ready to reward their benefactors. It is further stated that this pillar and inscription were to be kept in repair by the people of Gargara, while towards the end of it there is also the statement that, beside his other benefactions, Malusius had given 3,500 gold staters to the Agonothetae, beside paying the debts they had incurred in a former year.

The forms of the letters suggest the latter end of the fourth century B.C. as the date of this inscription, and from internal evidence we may presume it was engraved between B.C. 301 and 311. The larger donation of 3,500 staters must have represented a sum equal to 20,000*l.* of our present money.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY (Thursday, January 28).

The following papers were read: "On the Theory of Ventilation," by Dr. François de Chaumont; "On the Atmospheric Lines of the Solar Spectrum," by J. B. N. Hennessey.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES (Thursday, January 28).

A PAPER was read by Morgan Nichols, Esq., on "The Recent Discoveries elucidating the Topography of Rome, especially of the Forum Romanum." Mr. Nichols exhibited a map showing the portions of the city which have been excavated down to the original level, and the lines of the *via sacra* and other principal roads, with the sites of the buildings whose bases have been brought to view. It has been found that the *via sacra* or *via sub veteribus* (sc. *tabernis*) after traversing the forum does not proceed in a straight line to the temple of Vesta, but turns off at a right-angle northwards for a short distance, and then resumes its original direction past the temple of Faustina and on to the basilica of Constantine. The angle thus made was doubtless cut off by a foot-path leading past Vesta's temple, as mentioned by Martial in a passage quoted by Mr. Nichols. Of the temple of Vesta all that now remains is the raised base, a circular mass about fifty feet in diameter, and near it is a bank of earth, which is probably the site of the *Virginea domus*, "Where dwelt the holy maidens who fed the eternal flame."

Near this stood the temple of Castor, and in the same neighbourhood the temple of Julius, of which the brick base of about twenty-two feet in height has been laid bare by the excavations. The front of this base was used as *rostra*, and was ornamented by Augustus with beaks of the galleys taken at the battle of Actium. In addition to the maps, Mr. Nichols exhibited many photographs of buildings and other remains at Rome, and among them representations of two bas-reliefs which were discovered in September, 1872, in the northern part of the Forum. These are two slabs of white marble, about seventeen feet by five feet six inches, placed so as to form an approach, probably to an altar. On the inside face of each slab are sculptured a ram, a bull, and a boar, decked with sacrificial bands and *vittae*, their heads pointing towards the spot where the altar probably stood. The outside faces bear sculptured groups representing acts in the life of the emperor in whose honour the altar was erected. On one is a figure of the emperor seated on a throne, surrounded by attendants, receiving with outstretched hands a female figure holding a child on one arm and perhaps leading another, to judge by the attitude; but the sculpture is at that part too much injured to allow of more than conjecture. It is supposed that this group commemorates the provision made by the Emperor Trajan for the children of poor citizens. On the other side is a group of men bearing large portfolios, and depositing them in a heap, to which another person is stretching out his hands, probably with a torch. This, it is presumed, represents the burning of the registers of taxes remitted by the Emperor. It is known that this ceremony was performed by order of Ha-

drian on such an occasion in the forum of Trajan, but the sculpture cannot refer to this, as the buildings represented in the background do not in any way tally with the spot where this act is said to have been performed. It is known that Trajan also remitted certain unpopular imposts, and it is conjectured that his clemency may be here commemorated. The objects in the background are the sacred fig-tree, the statue of Marsyas, the *rostra* and other buildings in the Forum Romanum. The tree represented is not the *figus Ruminalis*, but another mentioned by Pliny as standing in the forum near the Gulf of Curtius. These various objects are placed in different positions in the two bas-reliefs, not accidentally, but as representing two different views of the forum; and Mr. Nichols thinks that the sculptures will be found of great use in determining the relative positions of the buildings which they represent.

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION (Friday, January 29).

A LECTURE ON "The Geological Results of the Challenger Expedition" was delivered by Professor Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S. Tracing back our knowledge of the character and distribution of deep-sea deposits to the early observations of Sir John Ross, Sir E. Sabine, and other explorers, the lecturer remarked that these observations had proved that large areas of the sea-bottom within the Arctic seas were covered with the siliceous remains of minute plants and animals belonging to the *Diatomaceae* and *Radiolaria*. Subsequently the exploration of the Antarctic seas showed that a similar polar cap of siliceous mud covered the sea-bottom of this southern area. It has since been abundantly proved that, between these two zones of siliceous deposits, large portions of the bottom of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are covered with a calcareous ooze, made up in great measure of the tests of foraminifers, especially those of the *Globigerina*. But the dredgings of the *Challenger* have recently shown that certain deep oceanic valleys contain thick deposits of finely-divided red clay, composed of silicate of alumina and peroxide of iron. Thus, between Teneriffe and St. Thomas, a great valley was found at a depth of about 18,000 feet, the bottom of which was covered with this red material. The origin of such deposits is probably to be found in some experiments by Mr. Buchanan, the chemist to the *Challenger*, who, by treating the globigerina-marl with dilute acids obtained about one or two per cent. of insoluble residuum, which strikingly resembled the clay in question. Hence the conclusion appears to be forced upon us that the great deep-seated deposits of red clay actually represent the remains of marine organisms, of which myriads must have suffered decomposition to furnish these vast accumulations of their *débris*. We are now, therefore, in a position to show that siliceous, calcareous, and argillaceous deposits may be formed by the long-continued action of organic agencies. Nor should it be forgotten that internal casts of foraminifers in glauconite have been dredged up similar to those which Ehrenberg originally described as occurring in certain beds of greensand. It is thus clear that sedimentary rocks of almost any mineralogical composition may be formed by the action of natural causes still in silent operation in the depths of the sea. These researches consequently lend great support to the views of those geologists who find an explanation of the past history of the rocks in the present operations of nature—views which were held half a century ago by Sir Henry De la Beche, were advocated by Mr. Poulett Scrope, and were still more clearly developed by Sir Charles Lyell, who has so ably elaborated the doctrine of uniformitarianism originally enunciated by Hutton. Sir Charles has, indeed, survived the prejudices which at first opposed his views, and has lived to see the reputed heresies of his youth become established as the creed of every philosophical geologist.

#### FINE ART.

##### THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

##### (First Notice.)

THIS collection of Water-colours, the eleventh of the series, which opened to public view on February 1, is chiefly a landscape-gallery. In general aspect it is skilful, but also ordinary. As one goes through it, however, the number of clever or attractive pieces is found to be considerable, and the landscapes are not scantily interspersed with figure-subjects. This ranks as at any rate a nice average exhibition in its sequence.

Professor Poynter's small figure-picture may, on the whole, count as the leading work of that class in the room. It bears the motto—

"In time long past, when, in Diana's chase,  
A bramble-bush pricked Venus in the foot,  
Old Aesculapius helped her heavy case  
Before the hurt had taken any root."

The composition presents Aesculapius seated under a portico; Venus standing on her right foot, and bending forward her left across the right knee, to exhibit the injured part, and propping herself with her left hand (which along with the arm is a weak point in the drawing) upon one of the three attendant Graces; the second Grace stands close by the first; the third, whose back only is seen, calls to a female slave for water from a dripping fountain close by. This little work is a careful and complete piece of execution, good in form, and, if not precisely poetical in spirit, still free from anything discordantly prosaic. It is a choice specimen from a choice hand. Three of the painter's carefully-observed landscape-bits are also in this gallery. The *Farm near Hartlebury Common* and *Wilden Pool* are pleasant local studies. *Hardrow Scar* may be somewhat less satisfactory, having an ordinary general look, and (as well as the *Wilden Pool*) too lightless a sky: the water flung straight downwards over the rock, into successive almost flounce-like undulations, is however a valuable item of reality. Along with Professor Poynter we may name, as painters of classical subjects, Mr. Crane and Mr. Henry Holiday. Mr. Crane sends two pictures. The first is named *Pluto's Garden*; and shows Proserpine, in the Elysian fields, plucking the pomegranate, by eating which she forfeited her chance of ever returning to earth. "Ascalaphus was the only one who saw it; and, for his discovery, the goddess immediately changed him into an owl." There is always a great difficulty in representing pictorially any transformation of this sort. Mr. Crane adopts the expedient of showing us Ascalaphus as a bald-headed red-robed man, gazing at Proserpine; and then, on a marble seat hard by, he gives sculptured figures of two owls, and besides a real living owl perching. This is one way of suggesting to the eye what the mind needs to realise, in case the incident is to be treated at all: it is not quite a reasonable way, if (as would seem) we are to infer that Ascalaphus was the first owl created, and parent of all owls. The garden of Pluto presents clipped old-fashioned hedges, an arched palace behind, with baleful-looking fires beyond it, and a multitude of marigolds and sunflowers; this floral material being perhaps the most telling element in the picture. The face of Proserpine is inexpressive, but is of a large Grecian type, in itself appropriate enough. The like may be said concerning the recumbent figure of Mother Earth in Mr. Crane's second contribution, named *The Earth and Spring*. The sonnet given in the catalogue marks well the character of the work:—

"Child Spring, escaped from harsh Dame Winter's rod,

Upon the still green meads stole forth to play,  
Glad in the sun's first smile that early day,—

Fresh daffodils declaring where he trod

Full softly; while upon the tender sod

Amid the quickening blooms, asleep Earth lay,—

Though Spring to her had many a word to say,

And taken sweet to bear from Day's bright God.



Then on his pipe he made sweet noise, that woke  
The singing fowl by every wood and hill,  
And soaring treble from the answering sky,—  
Until the sweet unrest Earth's slumber broke :  
Though, fearing it a dream, yet bode she still  
A little space, till Spring to her did cry."

The landscape-background here is pleasing and well-felt in this simple poetic way. Spring is a Cupid-like boy, poorly drawn: Earth is grand in pose, but her foot somewhat clumsy. Mr. Crane takes a good place among the neo-classicists who seem to think that they must paint goddesses and demigods, but should mingle *naïveté* with abstractness in the form of presentment. Mr. Holiday's female impersonation of *Music* (marked "unfinished," though we hardly know why) has moderate elevation in nude form, with a good deal of nature: she touches a lyre, to the symphonious murmur of the waves on the sea-beach. This portion of the picture, no less than its principal subject-matter, is very attentively studied, and the whole executed with much efficiency.

Mr. John Scott sends two subjects—*The Course of true Love never did run smooth*, and *An Afternoon's Amusement in the Fourteenth Century*, some youths and maidens at archery practice; both tasteful in some fair degree, and seeming to promise agreeable work when the artist's hand shall be stronger, and his practice more assured. Mrs. Stillman's *May-time* represents a loveable hearty little girl, with a face of much sense as well as comeliness, holding a bough of hawthorn over her head in a thicket; she seems to be standing still a moment, to reply to some questioner not shown in the picture. This is a work of fine simple colour, much accurate detail, and no pettiness. The same accomplished lady exhibits two flower subjects, *Chrysanthemums* and *Christmas Roses*, and *Study of Lilies*—the latter more especially effective. Mr. Hennessy's little picture—*The Offering, Normandy*—is unusually pleasing; we see a baby-girl assisted by her mother, a fisherman's sprightly wife, to set a taper on the metal stand in front of an effigy of the Virgin and Child, placed in a small side-chapel, along with some of the homely votive pictures of ships &c.; a tenderly and nicely felt work. *The Rescue*, by Cabianca of Rome, is an uncommon piece of picturesqueness, in which great artistic value is got out of the long dark stretch of convent-wall, with its darker cypress and other verdure: this is indeed a work not easily forgotten, and ensuring no small popularity to its painter. The figures also have a certain pictorial sense and tact, but, when looked at individually, are peculiarly stolid and ungainly in visage. The incident appears to be a nun carried off from her convent by a party of Florentines of the fourteenth century: but it is not so perspicuously made out, and certainly not so dramatically forcible, as it should in reason have been. *The Pigeons of St. Mark's* is by the same artist, and has suavity as well as vigour of colour. Another painter resident in Rome, M. Charles Bellay, paints, as *Fatima*, an Oriental girl with her brown soft hands clasped over the edge of a brazen platter; an elaborately patterned wall serves for a background. The execution combines depth with softness. Mr. Alfred Emalie has selected a very odd subject to which a distich serves as title; an old white-woolled negro plays the fiddle, seated in the grounds of some house, while a small baby-negro, neatly costumed, and tied in a high chair, laughs with glee, and the pet dog, outstretched in lazy enjoyment, contributes a canine smile to the general satisfaction. This very quaint little picture is carefully as well as dexterously touched. Another example of quaintness is *I'd be a Butterfly*, by Mr. Alfred Ward: a young lady in a dark-blue foulard dress gazing at a yellow butterfly by a rough-hewn wall. Mr. George McCulloch mostly displays a feeling for design, more or less carried out: the work named *Débris*, representing a young woman who has drowned herself—

"One more unfortunate,  
Weary of breath,"—

may be cited in proof, but the amount of work in it is scanty. Miss Constance Phillott exhibits *Lucy Gray*, Wordsworth's little secluded country-maid, knitting busily as her bare feet trip along the hill-side path; the artist's conception is fairly enough in harmony with the poet's, and there is an elegant turn in the execution. Mr. Jopling is not entitled to any of the like commendation: he must either have an odd idea of Fielding's *Sophia Western*, or else has signally failed to convey to the spectator any moderately apposite idea which may have been present to his own mind. This Amazon has much more of the *blasé* jaded look befitting one of those heroines, whether of romance or of society, who used to be comprised under the name, "The Girl of the Period." Miss Adelaide Claxton's *Ghost* is, in art, the counterpart of "Pepper's Ghost" in supernature. *A Warder's Dream in the Tower of London* has afforded this lady a great opportunity of introducing a medley of shadow-forms, Anne Boleyn and numerous others: her trick is a dexterous one, but tedious on frequent repetition. We may conclude this section of our notice—the figure-subjects not including the portraits—by calling attention to the following works:—*Sir Peter and Lady Teazle*, A. W. Bayes; *Off Duty*, a member of a sisterhood returning home through the snowy country roads, G. Pope; *Far Away*, Adrian Stokes; *A Crowd, a Sketch at Bergen*, J. Reed Dickinson; *The best Friends must Part*, a sale of lambs to a butcher, E. Penstone; *A Wanderer*, an Italian tambourine woman in a French country-town, G. Clausen; *A Highland Girl*, Townley Green. W. M. ROSSETTI.

## ART JOURNALISM.

Paris: Jan. 6, 1875.

WITH the new year a new Art journal has appeared in Paris. It is called *L'Art*, and is quite original enough in its aspect not to pass unnoticed. It will probably have a satisfactory career, for it was founded by persons who no doubt have a great interest in supporting it. Its very cradle is sumptuous; a publishing office bearing its name has been opened for its special behoof in the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, near the new Opera. To introduce it to the world like a young man of fashion, a quantity of very costly etchings have been bought or ordered. It is the first time that we have seen such a *mise en scène* for a journal whose motive power is neither the restoration of a throne, nor a great banking speculation, nor the throat of a singer, nor the legs of a ballet-girl.

In short, it is an interesting fact that a new art journal is being founded among us, which gives good illustrations, which pays etchers and engravers well, and brings together a young and combative staff. The next few numbers will speedily reveal to us what its secret designs are, if it had not for its sole and single object the disinterested propagation of works of art and of the laws which govern them.

Some lines in the Preface, which is signed "La Rédaction," will produce the impression that the idea of this journal originated during the last Exhibition of the Union Centrale. A dealer in pictures and works of art, M. G—, had placed in the rooms devoted to the History of Costume some ancient stuffs and a few portraits of the English school of the eighteenth century. He is an active and enterprising man. He published this winter several catalogues of sales sumptuously adorned with etchings, and it was he also who was the originator of the famous Wilson collection. After lending a part—too large a part—of these plates to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, which I hope, for its own sake, will henceforth renounce such loans, which are more compromising than profitable with subscribers used to unpublished or very scarce engravings, M. G— has just collected them, adding the second part of an American Museum left by America to M. Jules Jacquemart, in a large volume entitled *Conversa-*

*tions on Painting*. The text is by the present editor of the *Gazette*, M. René Ménard, and an English translation appears on the opposite page by Mr. P. G. Hamerton, who has an article in the first number of *L'Art*.

M. Eugène Véron, formerly editor of a Liberal political journal at Lyons, who has lately published a popular history of the Union Centrale, is the chief editor of *L'Art*. He has rallied round him several well-known names: M. Jules Castagnary, the inventor of the word "realism," and the vigorous champion of Gustave Courbet; M. Jules Claretie, a more indefatigable writer even than M. René Ménard himself; M. Champfleury, a humorous writer, keeper of the Sèvres Museum of Pottery since the Fourth of September. Then comes a whole battalion of young writers, which advances to the attack of the academic doctrine by the French bayonet or by German turning movements. It is these above all—the rest having taken their degrees already—that we would heartily welcome. To the slackness of our art corresponds the slackness of our criticism, which is very far from lacking vigorous and honest men, but which is given to the world in the columns of political journals, that is, precisely where manifold concessions have to be made to the all-powerful class of old subscribers. The *Artiste* is almost dead. The *Gazette* is tossed this way and that without any very clear direction. The daily papers devote to criticism only the space left vacant by politics and the news of the day. For some years the *Figaro* has given the example of a rapid, superficial, ill-informed criticism, without previous education, which amuses without instructing, and confers on the beginners whom it patronises hasty and unwholesome reputations. The *Temps*, the *Débats*, the *Siccle*, and some others only just escape this reporters' epidemic. Again, by being doubly serious, they sometimes fall into the same error as those husbands who, the more cheerful their wives are, grow but the surlier themselves.

There is plenty of room, then, for minds, young, active, laborious, willing to be bound by the modern laws of criticism; to read, travel, frequent artists of all schools and of all countries, to devote themselves in a loyal spirit to certain ideas or certain men, by concentrating on the creatures of their choice all the strength of passion and of reasoning, of information and of public confession. If Eugène Delacroix had had about him ten apostles with the talent and loyalty of W. Bürger, we should have witnessed the complete development of the mightiest genius in modern painting, and the doctrine of David would not have been diverted by the pedants from its true aim, naturalism calling to its aid the study of the remains of antiquity.

*L'Art*, then, if it favour the new school without systematically disparaging the old, is called to play a part of some consequence. It addresses itself to a wealthy public; for though it is published weekly, and only costs three and a half francs a number, the annual subscription is 120 francs. There is an *édition de luxe* at 400 francs, and another which, like Jean Maria Farina's triple eau-de-Cologne, costs 1,200 francs. I do not doubt that *L'Art* will get subscribers. But I do doubt whether its subscribers will consent to receive their engravings bent double.

The first number contains two etchings: one is by Rajon, a young etcher whom I had the good fortune to bring forward in the *Gazette*, and who is deservedly held in high esteem by amateurs among you, for he is laborious and clever. It is *The Court of a Dutch House*, after that vigorous Pieter de Hooghe, which from Sir Robert Peel's collection passed to the National Gallery. The second is by Boilvin, *The Happy Mother*, a pleasing pastoral composition by François Boucher. Boilvin, who is at least as young as Rajon, is a painter, which makes him aim at colour and life in his engravings. He drew and engraved some very expressive heads for Lemerre's highly artistic

publications. He comes near our vignettists of the eighteenth century. This etching is, by an exception to the rule that each number will only contain one, borrowed from the publication, the title of which I quoted above, *Conversations on Painting*.

The first number contains, beside woodcuts after bronzes in the Museum at Naples, vigorously engraved by M. Méaulle, the facsimile of a pen-and-ink sketch by Gavarni's son, Pierre Gavarni. It is a first attempt, with the exception of some water-colours, which in the last Salon attracted so much attention as to win a medal for the artist, who bears manfully the burden of the name of an artist not appreciated as he deserves in England. M. Pierre Gavarni devotes himself exclusively to the expression of modern life. He is young. He is rich. He has inherited from his father, who was passionately fond of high mathematics, a rigorous taste for the anatomical construction of animals and things. All that he wants is confidence in his pencil and his brush, to render freely the outward appearance of life, luxury, and light. He has contributed to *L'Art* a sketch representing a party of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and carriages standing at the corner of an avenue. The attitudes are well observed, but it is still forced and dry, like drawings of the German school. Edmond Morin, who is more naïf, is very much more supple. Modern life, a vague term, yet one understood by all unprejudiced minds, is made up—not in the interior, which is permanent like the family, but in its ever-varying passage into the world without—of tones, of effects, of movements, of forms, at once as strongly marked and as fugitive as the aspect of flowers or fruits in their season, or of animals in a state of freedom. The extreme concentration of civilisation which manifests itself in a lady's head-dress or a gentleman's neck-tie, produces the same effect as the green leaves of a birch-tree in spring, or the gilded scales of a beetle crossing a path. To render its extreme unity, one must be either a scholar or a genius. One day Gavarni was met as he was going, gloved and booted, with his hair curled, and a new suit, to the masked ball at the Opera. "I am going to the Library," he remarked. M. Pierre Gavarni has never yet seen the Bois de Boulogne except from the court of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

M. Pierre Gavarni is celebrated in this journal in enthusiastic fashion by M. Paul Leroy. There is fire in these juvenile leagues, but how touching is this very naïveté. M. Paul Leroy even goes the length of shattering idols to scatter the fragments on the threshold of his friend. He has attacked Ingres with an energy for which we cannot blame him. It is one of the cries of deliverance of the rising generation. But we must not go too far. Ingres, a negative painter, and still more dangerous as a master, showed the temperament of an energetic draughtsman in his fragmentary pieces, and will live by his studies.

The other articles do not as yet suffice to give the paper a position. Perhaps the proprietors wished at all hazards to appear on the first Sunday in January, when some general rehearsals were still required. M. Eugène Véron's study on Mme. de Pompadour as patron of the arts bears traces of haste. M. Louis Ménard has made a hurried abstract of the latest works on the excavations at Herculaneum and Pompeii. The most original is Mr. P. G. Hamerton's article entitled "Of Nationality in Art." It consists of general considerations on certain natural objects and on certain philosophical entities; the inconvenience of seeing an umbrella brought you, when you had asked with the help of drawing for a mushroom; the revelation of the name of a Scotch landscape-painter, Horatio Macculloch, less "over-excited" than English landscape-painters; the variations of taste according to latitudes. Mr. P. G. Hamerton, beside feeling and judging as an artist, handles our language adroitly enough for

us to have a right to expect from him articles more immediately instructive. We know, for instance, but very little of the history of your arts and artists, past and present. This some writer might well give us, not trying to imitate our modes of procedure, but with form and feelings purely English. The name of such a correspondent would become deservedly popular in France.

PH. BURY.

Jan. 25, 1875.

P.S. I have nothing to alter in the above remarks, the publication of which has been delayed by circumstances beyond my own control. But I do not regret the delay, since it allows me to give a maturer judgment of the new periodical. The later numbers are better in all respects than the first, in point both of text and of illustrations; except the "History of Medal-Engraving during the French Renaissance," a hitherto unpublished memoir, crowned by the Academy of Fine Arts, and mortally dull. M. Paul Leroy has been explaining, or rather strengthening, by excellent reasons, his sharp attack on Ingres—it is a vigorous blow aimed at the pedestal of a plaster statue. The bibliographical department is sufficiently ample, and bears witness to a desire to keep amateurs *au courant* of all that should enter their libraries. There is, however, one great lacuna—the absence of foreign correspondence. This young, vigorous, and active journal must break with the French custom of taking no interest in what is passing abroad, and must bring us into communication with the international artistic and intellectual movement. The later numbers contain some very curious facsimiles of animals, drawn with pen and ink by Auguste Lançon, an artist unknown and misunderstood, deserving in all respects that criticism should pause for a moment before his works. I shall speak of him very shortly.

PH. B.

#### ART SALES.

THE final dispersion of the great Salamanca gallery of pictures took place on the 25th and 26th at the Hôtel Drouot. The first part of this collection, so celebrated for its fine examples of Murillo, Velasquez, and all the great masters of the Spanish school, was sold in 1867, at the time of the French Exhibition. The fact that the paintings have passed through the galleries of the Infant Don Luis de Bourbon, the Marquis of Altamira, the Countess of Chinchona, and others of known judgment, is sufficient guarantee for their being genuine. It would appear that the Marquis of Salamanca had two collections—one at Madrid, the other at his country villa at Vista Alegre—and bequeathed them to different heirs. The contents of Vista Alegre form the present sale. Of Murillo, *The Patience of Job* sold for 2,000 fr.; *Moses receiving the Tables of the Law*, 1,200 fr.; *Tobit and the Angel*, 7,000 fr.; *Susannah and the Elders*, 5,100 fr.; *Daniel in the Den of Lions*, 1,000 fr.; *Joseph's Dream*, 750 fr.; *Beggar Boys of Seville*, 1,000 fr.; *St. Rosa of Lima*, 20,000 fr.; *Preaching of St. Paul*, 620 fr.; *Head of St. Anna*, 1,100 fr.; *Ribera, The Immaculate Conception*, 6,050 fr.; *Baptism of Jesus*, 5,600 fr.; *Apollo and Marsyas*, 2,000 fr.; *Juan de Arellano, Flowers*, 800 fr.; *M. Cerezo, Apparition of the Virgin to St. Francis*, 3,000 fr.; *Alonso Coello, Portrait of Fernando Cortes*, 1,750 fr.; and *Communion of St. Theresa*, 4,700 fr.; *C. Coello, Christ and St. Peter*, 600 fr.; *Goya, Portrait of Emmanuel Garcia*, 1,300 fr.; *Ladies on a Balcony*, 1,750 fr.; *Bull Fight*, 7,500 fr.; and a *Procession*, 5,100 fr.; *Juan de Juanes, Descent from the Cross*, 1,000 fr.; *Velasquez, Interior of an Inn*, 4,980 fr.; *Blind Men playing the Guitar and Violin*, 1,600 fr.; *Portrait of Cardinal Velasquez*, 19,300 fr.; *Portrait of a Lady of the Court of Philip IV.*, 17,000 fr.; *The Dwarf of Philip IV.*, 2,750 fr.; *Portrait of Philip IV., a Sketch*, 4,400 fr.; *Portrait of the Wife of Philip IV.*, 3,050 fr.; *Zurbaran, The Assumption*, 1,010 fr.; and a *Grey Penitent*, 2,200 fr.

Among the paintings of the Italian school were: A. Cuyt, *Sea Piece*, 6,000 fr.; A. Dürer, *Triptych*, 6,800 fr.; Van Dyck, *Portrait of Marquis de Lé-ganès*, 2,500 fr.; of *Doña Polixena Espinola*, 4,500 fr.; Pieter de Hooch, *Cavaliers and Amazons*, 6,000 fr.; M. Muller, *Fruit Merchant*, 12,200 fr., and *Fishwomen*, 10,000 fr.; Rubens, *Wrath of Achilles*, 13,200 fr.; *Death of Achilles*, 20,000 fr.; *Boar Hunt*, 2,500; Rubens and Snyders, *Nest of Cupids*, 3,150 fr.; Snyders, *The Game Seller*, 6,300 fr.; *Dog and the Shadow*, 4,650 fr.; *Kites and Cocks*, 5,800 fr.; *Cock and Turkey fighting*, 6,200 fr.; Terburg, *Portrait*, 5,100 fr.; P. de Vas, *Boar Hunt*, 5,000 fr.; *Bull Fight*, 2,500; *Roebuck Hunters*, 3,000 fr. Of the other schools: A. Caracci, *Study of Four Heads*, 4,050 fr.; Falcione, *Attack of a Bridge*, 4,050 fr.; School of Raffiello, *Holy Family*, 3,200 fr.; Claude Lorraine, attributed to, *Dancers*, 6,800 fr.; Largillière, *Portrait*, 1,000 fr. The two days' sale of this important collection realised only 340,390 fr. (13,612l.).

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. L. ALMA TADEMA has just completed two important works, which are not intended for exhibition in this country. The first is *Cleopatra meeting Mark Antony*. The picture is oval, and contains only the life-size head and bust of the Egyptian queen in profile. She lies, propped up with pillows, the erect vigilance of the head belying the assumed languor of the voluptuous limbs. Her breast is half covered by a tight robe of yellow silk, but neck, throat and arm are bare. All the accessories are chosen with suggestive reference to her life and royal dignity. Out of the masses of her black hair, over her forehead, rises the sacred asp, the symbol of her Egyptian queenship. Round her arm a golden serpent is wound, and from her ear hangs the famous pearl. A tiger-skin, marvellously rendered, seems to embrace her bosom, the head of the beast with its flattened features and blind eyes gazing with a sort of passion up into her face, this being designed partly to give rotundity to the composition, partly to illustrate the thought that this woman's beauty was so all-powerful that even inanimate things were stirred by it. But hitherto we have mentioned the surroundings only. The Cleopatra herself is the most consummate triumph of the whole. With the intense fire of her eye, constraining herself to be calm, she follows, she is supposed to have just fascinated, the eye of Mark Antony. She is balancing in her mind the power of her charms; the whole posture and expression reveal a sensuous woman of reckless and fascinating loveliness at the very moment of conquest; the hero is not yet at her feet, but the peculiar satisfaction of the lips, the peculiar glitter of the eye, show that she is certain of her triumph. The painter has founded his conception of the face in some degree upon the well-known head of Berenice, the mother of Cleopatra, but the outlines are in all cases fuller, the lines more voluptuous, the whole face more exciting, commanding and overpowering. The picture is painted in Mr. Alma Tadema's brilliant way; nothing can be more dazzling than the skin of the Queen, more radiant than her eye. It has also a special interest as a triumph gained by the painter in a manner of treatment hitherto unfamiliar to him. The other new picture, *A Peep through the Trees*, is in the style more customary in the painter's later works. It is an English landscape in July; a woman, robed in a long soft garment of blue-grey, with a pale brown drapery rolled under her head, lies on her back in a beech-wood, gazing up between the boles of the trees to catch a glimpse of the sky between the leaves. The spectator has a quite different "peep through the trees." Through the trunks, and over the brown grass and underwood, he catches the full evening light of the sky, and a luminous line of meadow and plain far below. The composition is



very sweet and harmonious. The woman holds some autumn flower listlessly in her hand, but the feeling of the deep leafage has overpowered her. She lies back in the soft bed of the grass as in a grave, and her limbs are placidly laid out almost as if in death. The whole is hardly an idyl, but rather a reverie or a recollection, a single poetical chord struck in tones of sombre and delicate colour.

From a return which has just been made, in compliance with Lord Hampton's motion, we gather that there has been expended in the diocese of Hereford since the year 1840 no less a sum than 435,579*l.* upon church building and restoration. In an agricultural diocese such as that of Hereford, it is obvious that the greatest part of this sum must have been spent upon restoration, and we find that more than 200 of its churches have been subjected to this hazardous process. While honouring the zeal which has been able to accomplish so much, we cannot help fearing (and knowing) that it has not always been tempered with discretion. An unrestored church is rapidly becoming a curiosity, and in the next generation both antiquaries and architects are likely to suffer from want of occupation. In their interest, as well as in that of the buildings themselves, we would urge a little less haste.

At the last meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, on Friday, February 5, at 4 P.M., was exhibited a very interesting addition to the already-known authentic portraits of Michel Angelo Buonarrotti. It consists of a medallion portrait in wax, which there is every reason to believe the original, modelled by Il Cavaliere Leo Leoni, of Arezzo, from the life, from which he executed the medallion signed by him, and noticed by Vasari as one of the few undoubted portraits of the *maestro*. A discourse referring to the circumstances connected with the discovery of this relic, and to the other known portraits of the sculptor, was read at the meeting by Mr. C. Drury Fortnum.

The *Gazzetta di Venezia* of the 24th ult. gives the account of an important discovery at Fonzaso, near Treviso, on the property of Signor Buzzati. In excavating round the foundation of an old castle, one of the line of fortresses built to defend the road from the Valley of Belluna through the Rhaetian Alps to the German territory, the workmen came upon a large basin slightly concave, upon which rested another basin inverted over the other. Above the second basin lay a cup, also inverted, and carefully fitted together. On further examination, these vessels proved to be of solid silver, weighing in all 2 kilogrammes 139 grammes.

The larger basin had concentric rays radiating from the centre, and terminated by a circular line, round which was incised in Roman characters *Geitannir Vandalarum et Alanhorum Rex* +. The basin measures 49 centimètres in diameter. The other, of more finished workmanship, two thirds of the size of the first, and a little more concave, has in the inner side, impressed in relief in repoussé, three figures, representing a helmeted warrior, spear in hand; a young woman attired, her head crowned, and a bouquet of flowers in her hand, and a child standing between them; behind is a covered urn, and on the other side what appears to be a column. The cup inverted over the basins has the outside edge ornamented with arabesques in relief. These pieces may have constituted part of a service for the use of the royal Vandal table, or perhaps, to judge from the subject, for a marriage ceremony. The description recalls the "Treasure of Hildesheim," so well reproduced by Christoffe, and which was described in an early number of the ACADEMY.

M. CLÉINGER has just finished a bust representing "La France" that is greatly admired for its calm power and originality. "C'est la France," writes a French critic, " cuirassée et casquée, non point belliqueuse, mais prête à la guerre."

In Mr. Greville's *Memoirs*, it appears that he presented the Madonna of the Pantheon with a

model horse-shoe (of silver?), duly inscribed, by which he sought to win the Virgin's favour in a race in which he had a horse engaged. This strangest of all donations ever made is lost. On enquiry it was stated that it had been removed by a sacristan, who thought a horse-shoe (it was declared to be only of iron) was an unbecoming gift to the Queen of Heaven; and on a suggestion that the horse-shoe was silver, not iron, the official professed ignorance. Subsequently he modified his statement by asserting that it was lost in the flood of 1872, which inflicted so much damage upon the altars and interior of the Pantheon, and repeated his assertion that it was only a piece of iron. Whatever Mr. Greville's gift was made of, it has disappeared; but whether in consequence of the conscientious scruples of a sacristan, or by the waters of the Tiber, it is hard to say. It might be thought that metal offerings, if washed down, would lie on the pavement when the waters subsided, and could hardly be removed unless very little supervision was exercised over those who swept the mud away.

PIUS IX. has not fallen behind his predecessors in restorations and preservations. Those executed in Sta. Maria in Trastevere are very splendid; the pavement in "Opus Alexandrinum" is especially superb. The church of Sta. Maria sopra Minerva does not present a good instance of restoration, although it is evident that an enormous sum has been expended. The clustered piers are covered with *scagliola*, representing a grey-veined marble; and however well they may be done, still they are evidently false. The ribbed and vaulted ceilings are painted blue in the mediæval manner, with mosaic borders and gold stars after the old fashion; and groups of prophets and saints are represented in a later style floating in the blue ether, which somehow have a very modern look. The apse is filled with painted glass by Pompeo Bertini, of Milan, with all his unsurpassed skill of drawing and painting, and with all his usual indifference to congruity of style; and the *occhi* or round windows of transepts and clerestory are filled with kaleidoscopic patterns which it would be cruel to assign to any artist whatever.

The result of all these decorations and darkenings is that the *Christ* of Michel Angelo is thrown into such profound shadow that a work of art which, despite its admitted defects, is worth all that the church contains, is extinguished. It can only be examined, at all events on a winter day, by standing within a foot of it; further off it is a dark mass, the outline only of which is visible.

AN annual pension of 1200 francs has just been granted to Millet's widow, on the recommendation of the Director of Fine Arts.

THE Galerie Lenoir in the Museum of the Louvre has just been opened. The donor of this curious collection is a former proprietor of the celebrated Café de Foy, in the Palais Royal, rendered popular by the swallow which Carle Vernet painted upon the ceiling. Having amassed an immense fortune, and having no son to inherit it, Philippe Lenoir amused himself by forming a collection of snuff-boxes, which, by the will of his widow, is bequeathed to the Louvre. Madame Lenoir has left the rest of her fortune to the "Assistance Publique." The collection is divided into six divisions—the snuff-boxes, enamels, miniatures, ivories, jewels, and old lacquers. The great attraction consists in the snuff-boxes, so many masterpieces of the ornamentation to which the goldsmith's art was applied in the eighteenth century with such taste, and such diversity of invention. Some of these boxes are valued at about 12,000 francs (480*l.*) by the experts, a figure which is not astonishing when the wonderful workmanship which enhances the value of the materials employed is closely examined. These materials have served as divisions for their classification: the first comprises the snuff-boxes in pietra dura, mosaic, incrustations, mother-of-

pearl, and burgau; the second, those of gold, of gold and enamel, and of gold and cameos; the third, the enamelled snuff-boxes; the fourth, the paintings mounted upon the boxes; and the fifth, various compositions. For a detailed description, we refer the amateur to the admirable catalogue prepared by MM. Barbet de Jouy, &c., in which each piece is described with a technical precision which leaves nothing to be desired.

AN exhibition of the works of Maxime Lalanne is being held at Bordeaux. "France," says the *Chronique*, "is beginning to acclimatise the English custom of having small private exhibitions of artists' works." Lalanne's works were exhibited some months ago at the Cercle de la rue de la Chaussée-d'Antin, and achieved a great success. The catalogue enumerates nearly 400 drawings of various kinds, ninety-nine etchings, three lithographs, and eight wood engravings, beside some interesting photographs from drawings not exhibited.

AN important archaeological discovery has been made, says the *Bulletin Français*, at Bourbonnes-les-Bains (Haute-Marne), a little town resorted to by the lame and paralytic for its thermal waters, which were well known to the Romans, who had here an important station where persons of distinction, as well as those unfavoured by fortune, came annually to leave their infirmities or drown their ennui. In executing soundings in the thermal reservoir there have been found already more than 4,000 pieces or medals in bronze, 300 of silver, and several pieces of gold, embedded in the clay of the river, which have been placed in the museum of the town. The gold pieces, of which the largest are of the size of a forty-franc piece, bear the effigies of Nero, Hadrian, Honorius, and Faustina, and are thought by archaeologists to be *ex-voto* offerings made by the sick. Beside these medals, there have been found a considerable number of pins and rings of finished execution.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* for January 29 contains an interesting report by Dr. Schöner of the most recent excavations at Pompeii, where, in a lately uncovered house, which was apparently only half-completed at the time of the destruction of the city, a splendid fresco of Orpheus charming the beasts of the forest has been brought to light. The figure of Orpheus, which is nude, is, according to Dr. Schöner, one of the most perfect as yet found. In the grandiose but perfectly symmetrical proportions of the limbs, the beauty of the face and head, and the power and calm abstraction in the expression and attitude, it has more of the divine than the human character; while the bright glow of the landscape which forms a framework to the figure contrasts strikingly with the characteristic wildness of the animals grouped near him, to which he seems to give no attention, while he looks forth into the far distance as he strikes the lyre which rests on his knee. Accessory groups of strange and brightly plumed birds, and of various domestic animals, fill up ivy-framed compartments of the wall on either side, and with the main group constitute one grand whole, which must be ranked among the most beautiful of the rescued remains of Pompeian art.

INTERESTING excavations are in progress in front of the portico of the Pantheon, following up others made some time since on one of the flanks, which revealed solid thick walls encrusted with marble, indicating that the design of the exterior was at one time very different from what it now is. The new excavations, which are about five and a half feet deep, reveal the original steps for ascending to the portico, the pavement of which is now lower than the level of the piazza. It was, therefore, once at least five and a half feet higher. There are considerable remains of three steps, each having a rise of a foot, and in front of them are the large travertine slabs of the original pavement. Two panels of the friezes of candelabra and

festoons which decorate the interior and exterior of the portico have been found, and also a block of marble, part of a frieze and architrave richly decorated, which is sculptured internally and externally; singularly enough, the subject of the frieze—lions drinking water from large vases—is the same on both sides. The sculpture is not of a high order. It is understood that the lofty iron railings which are at present placed between the noble granite shafts of the Corinthian order of the portico, and which sadly disfigure it, are to be moved to the outside of the new excavations. This is an admirable idea, but perhaps it would be well also to diminish the height of these railings. The name of Pius IX. will be remembered as long as the Pantheon endures, by the restoration made at his expense of the superb marble pavement, a work worthy of the age of Augustus.

THE *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* for January is particularly rich in interesting matter and illustrations. 1. We have a continuation of Robert Vischer's *Sieneische Studien*, in which he describes the curious old frescoes by Simone Martini and other masters of the Sieneese School in the Palazzo Pubblico. These frescoes have already been described in Crowe and Cavalcaselle's History; but Herr Vischer's independent study and criticism of them is particularly valuable. A beautiful, graceful head representing Concordia, by Ambrogio Lorenzetti; a quaint resurrection of the Virgin, with many figures, by Taddeo Bartoli; and Sodoma's splendid figure of San Vittorino, illustrate the subject well. 2. The conclusion of Dr. Woltmann's long critique on the Suermondt Gallery. 3. A letter from a Boston correspondent respecting the projected Exhibition at Philadelphia. 4. Some newly-discovered particulars about an artistic family named Knop, who appear to have lived and worked in Münster at the beginning of the seventeenth century. They were artistic workers in metal, and executed much of the splendid armour of that period. 5. A short but graphic account of the excavations at Pompeii, and their most recent results. If the excavations are continued at their present rate, it is reckoned that the whole of the town of Pompeii, of which about a third is now laid bare, will be uncovered in the space of seventy-two years.

The larger illustrations of the number are an etching by Leopold Flameng of a winding river landscape by Hobbema, and one by W. Unger, of three Flemish Graces by Rubens.

## THE STAGE.

### "HOME."

*Home* might have had some interest as a strong drama, if the author had not endeavoured to make it a comedy: it might have had much merit as a comedy if the author had not endeavoured to make it a strong drama.

The principal characters are an adventuress and a well-disposed young gentleman who baffles her projects; and had Mr. Robertson kept the character of the adventuress, as he has undoubtedly kept that of the young gentleman, within the modest limits of English domestic comedy, the work would have been harmonious, and the result just pleasantly laughable. But M. Augier's *Aventurière* furnished him with his plot; that is, he followed the lines laid down by a writer who grapples with important problems and makes a serious study of all the subtleties of character and emotion. To show elaborately, among many other things, the soul of goodness in things evil, is work congenial to Emile Augier, and work for which he is fitted. Mr. Robertson had no taste for that kind of analysis; and probably no talent for it.

Here, in *Home*, writing for a larger stage than the Prince of Wales's—a stage demanding greater effects than the effects of witty charades in a parlour—he did venture on more difficult ground. It was not new to him to give some serious in-

terest to his pieces, but the serious interest had generally been idyllic. Here it is meant to be very strongly dramatic. You are to sympathise very keenly with a woman, whose scoundrel of a brother does for her what Edith Dombey's mother did for her—teaches her, that is, to display herself to advantage, and to sell herself to the best bidder. She recoils from all this, and feels the shame of it, and has a long scene of passionate avowal of her past, and a fine moment of amendment. But in all this Mr. Robertson is strangely out of his element. The words and the thoughts proper to the many situations she passes through came to him apparently with difficulty. And yet of all the serious interest that is in the piece, hers is treated the best. Other characters have serious interest, or are meant to have. The well-intentioned young man who is to baffle the adventuress, in her hunt for the hand of his father, comes back from America, when his friends have thought him dead. He comes back as somebody else, so that his father shall not suspect his plan, and he tells his sister who he is. The sister receives the intelligence that he is not dead but living—nay, here beside her—as the most natural thing in the world, and as a rather good joke, into the bargain. She laughs; he kisses her—she proceeds to eat chocolate. She is seventeen, and has a lover, and he too finds the happiness of courtship to consist of eating chocolate *à deux*. Again, when the father receives a letter informing him that the long lost son is alive, he has hardly more than a sentence to say about it. He lifts his hand, and—being about as genuinely surprised as a man is when he receives a "testimonial" from his admiring friends—observes to Lucy, "Your brother Alfred is alive," or words to that effect, and soon he proceeds to the transaction of ordinary and social business. There is a ludicrous want of just proportion in a scene so conceived and executed. I don't suppose the spectator can for an instant believe in its reality.

On the other hand, there is a good deal of accepted fun, though chiefly fun of the kind that is produced for the benefit of Mr. Sothorn. The drunken scene, when the adventuress's brother calls for his host's champagne at early lunch, and passes through various stages of intoxication until he lies helpless on the drawing-room sofa when he should be giving his arm to one of the young ladies, is not only farcical, but entirely superfluous. It is none the better because it is fairly acted by Mr. Rogers. It leads on to nothing whatever in the piece, and concludes the first act feebly. Of Mr. Sothorn's love-scene (that is, Alfred Dorrisson's, with the young visitor, Dora Thornhaugh), more is to be said in praise. It drags a little at first; it reminds you too much of the Dundreary you would fain forget; but as it goes on it improves—really tells upon the action and progress of the piece, and besides that, has some delicate touches which are true to the art of domestic comedy and to the nature of commonplace young people.

Mr. Sothorn's acting with Miss Ada Ward—Mrs. Pinchbeck, the adventuress—is quite as good, though not so characteristic, as his acting with Dora (Miss Dietz). A vein of well-preserved irony runs through all his love-making with her; and he makes love to her, remember, only that she shall release his father, being fascinated by the position of the German Count, whom he represents himself to be. The few serious utterances given to Mr. Sothorn to make are delivered well and genuinely; but Mr. Sothorn in serious moments turns away his face from the audience, so that little facial expression is seen or attempted. His acting, as far as it goes, is undoubtedly good; but the part might be much finer, if Mr. Sothorn made a greater demand on his own powers, and, in giving the character its proper scope and range of naturally exhibited feeling, aimed to be here a high comedian as well as a comic actor.

Miss Ada Ward's performance of what might be a very great part indeed, is better at the end

than at the beginning. The first strong gestures are decidedly unhappy. Here the tone is melodramatic; the emotion forced and exaggerated. But her performance notably improves as it proceeds, and leaves on you at last the impression of many spontaneous gestures, many pathetic touches. The gentleness of her love scene with young Dorrisson is well-nigh all that it should be. But she cannot quite rise, as a great French artist would, to the scene in which the adventuress refuses to profit by her brother's bargaining and wiliness on her behalf, and tears up the cheque which young Dorrisson has written and given her as the price of her peaceful departure.

As the young lover of young Dorrisson's sister—a lad who, as some cynic says, is just at the age when lovers are most in earnest—Mr. Lytton Sothorn makes a first appearance on the London stage, and plays his part with a little too much roughness, perhaps, but at least very frankly, good-humouredly, on the whole very suitably, and with a good deal of promise. Lucy, the girl to whom this youth, Bertie Thompson, has pledged his early loves, is represented by Miss Minnie Walton, already an established favourite with Haymarket audiences. The actress is lively, to look upon, and sets herself with a will to the part she is playing. But she has hardly the expression of a true *ingenue*, so rare to find on the English stage; so much more readily found on the stage of France, owing to one wonders what influences of French life, of French manners and education. The Lucy Miss Walton represents is welcomed by the public. She is indeed agreeable, but not child-like; jolly, but not naïve.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

MR. CLEMENTS MARKHAM—Secretary of the Geographical Society—writes to us, of course unofficially, that he is anxious to get managers of theatres to present the Arctic Expedition with any dresses and other properties they may be able to spare. "Theatricals and fancy dress balls," he writes, "proved an important resource in keeping the minds of the men healthily employed, in former expeditions, so that if the managers would give any contributions they would really be doing a national service." Theatrical people are proverbially prompt to do good services, and very possibly some of the managers may be inclined to take up Mr. Markham's suggestion; or it might perhaps be thought advisable to open a subscription list, so that private persons might have the opportunity of contributing their part in so useful a work, with which, we are sure, there would be very general sympathy.

IN THE ACADEMY, "Mr. Wedmore"—says a weekly theatrical paper in its last issue—"signs his name to dramatic articles, and they have weight. He declares that both Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are in the habit constantly of false accentuation. Many people have thought so before, but few people have said it." The criticism, whether true or not, can only have been by a slip of the pen attributed to Mr. Wedmore. It is not his, nor that of any other writer in this journal.

*Maggie's Situation* is the name of a somewhat farcical comediotta to which a prominent place is now given in the bills of the Court Theatre. The piece is by Mr. Madison Morton, and is not without good points, to which the acting of Mr. Edgar Bruce, Mrs. Chippendale, and Miss Marie Litton give force; but *Maggie's Situation* is without real importance, though its merits and those of the actors are enough to keep it for some little time in the programme.

THE New Royalty Theatre opened its doors on Saturday night, with the first English performance of one of Offenbach's best opera bouffes—*La Périchole*—and with an adaptation from the French *Marcel*, called *Awaking*. Of the latter piece, and of its interpretation by Mr. Stephens, Mr. Lin Rayne, and Miss Bessie Hollingshead, there may



next week be something to say in these columns. It has of course nothing whatever in common with *La Périhole*, which may well be separately spoken of. Jacques Offenbach's opera bouffe has for its heroine a street singer—a good-natured young woman who is greatly attached to her habitual companion, one Piquillo, another street singer. Like most of the heroes and heroines of opera bouffe, they live in an ideal world, with which morals have nothing to do—and it is quite without offence that in a world that makes no pretension to resemble ours, *La Périhole* should have omitted the ceremony of marriage, in consequence of its exceeding costliness. The Viceroy sees her and is enamoured of her—this is in Peru, but the eye of faith must still discern some world other than our own—and he desires to bring her to his palace, but etiquette forbids the presence of spinsters there. So she must find an official husband for the Viceroy's convenience, and she chooses Paquillo himself. In this way they are to be married, and a hungry couple get a good meal at the wicked Viceroy's expense, and afterwards the Viceroy's plans are to be thwarted and the faithful *Périhole* live happily for ever, with the faithful Paquillo. All this is done—except indeed the living happily for ever—to the accompaniment of Offenbach's best music. If the piece is trivial in subject, the performance is excellent. There is a good orchestra, though a small one, and there is an efficient chorus, and the scenery and appointments are suitable and bright, and the minor parts are well done. So much for the various accessories, all of which are, however, of much importance to success. A word about the leading performers. Mr. Sullivan is very droll as the Viceroy, and Mr. Fisher very satisfactory as the faithful lover. Mme. Dolaro is *La Périhole*, and the best *Périhole* to be met with. To those who are not great admirers of Schneider it is not much to say that Mme. Dolaro's representation is better than Schneider's. It is, in truth, very much better; for while very spirited, it is refined and graceful. Of course the drunken-song is a difficulty in the way, but it is pretty well overcome, while for Mme. Dolaro's rendering of the famous "letter-song" and of the Spanish quasi-national melody, there can be nothing but praise. Mme. Dolaro has rapidly taken her place as the best, because at once the most complete and versatile, of English actresses in opera bouffe.

THE comedy of *Home*, duly noticed above, does not comprise more than half the programme at the Haymarket Theatre, where the piece is preceded by *A Fair Encounter*, which is a graceful little trifle from the French, played by Miss Dietz and Miss M. Harris, and is succeeded by the *Serious Family*, in which Mr. Buckstone's performance, as Aminadab Sleek, calls forth as much laughter as it has called forth at any time these many years. But neither piece calls for any considerable discussion.

The *Merry Wives of Windsor* is to be succeeded, at the Gaiety, by *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, it is said.

THE Ash Wednesday question has been revived this year, and Mr. John Hollingshead has written the following letter to the Lord Chamberlain:—

"My Lord,—I beg to forward your lordship a printed copy of a paper signed by the members of my companies protesting against the compulsory closing of certain theatres on Ash Wednesday, and I also enclose copies of a few letters received by me which show the absurd exemptions to the Ash Wednesday rule existing in different parts of the country. Imitating your lordship's example on a recent occasion, when you issued a printed circular to theatrical managers, I have sent this correspondence to the press, so that the public may be in a position to judge between us. This question will probably be brought before Parliament early in the session, in connexion with an attempt which will be made to remove the illegality of morning performances at concert rooms and entertainment galleries. The moment that brilliant sample of antique legislation (the 25th Geo. II. cap. 36) is brought before the House of Commons to be patched and

mended, the defects of our present licensing systems will have to be discussed and remedied.—I remain, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant, JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD."

The following is the Protest, which accompanied the letter:—

"We, the undersigned members of the dramatic profession and of Mr. John Hollingshead's theatrical companies, beg most emphatically to protest against the law, custom, whim, and prejudice which compel us to remain idle, and to earn nothing on Ash Wednesday, while the three millions of people, more or less, in London, not being members of the dramatic profession, and the twenty-seven millions of people, more or less, in the suburbs and throughout the country, whether members of the dramatic profession or not, are at liberty to work on that mysterious day, in any moral or immoral, active or passive way, in which they are accustomed to work throughout the year."

Among the chief members of the profession (belonging at present to Mr. Hollingshead's companies, and so signing the protest) are Mr. Phelps, Mr. Hermann Vezin, and Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.

THE second part of M. Legouvé's *conférence* on Samson and his pupils was even more interesting than the first, of which we gave a few notes last Saturday. In the second part, the author of *Adrienne Lecouvreur* spoke of Samson's relations with Rachel. Rachel repaid him his pains, more than any one else, and she got from him more than any one else. At the end of her career, just as much as at the beginning, she depended on advice as to how she should play each character; and Samson's counsel was of the utmost use to her from the time when she began, to the time when the two became estranged. He recognised from the first her power; but her power was not so much of conceiving a whole character as of finding, at isolated passages, cries and expressions of amazing significance and genius. She knew this herself, and when they quarrelled once or twice before their final rupture, she said—so says M. Legouvé—"J'ai tout perdu en perdant M. Samson. J'en mourrai! Je veux quitter le théâtre. Je ne puis rien sans lui." When it was objected to that, that she should rely on her own genius, she answered, "Oui; je me sens née pour aller très haut. Mais je ne peux pas m'élever seule. Je trouve bien des effets isolés, des mots de passion, des accents de vérité, mais l'ensemble d'un rôle m'épouvante." And afterwards she said that Samson alone guided her. "He gave me ideas, which in their turn gave me other ideas." And anyone who has any serious knowledge of the art of acting will understand that expression of hers "l'ensemble d'un rôle m'épouvante," and will not draw from it the inference that Rachel was less great than she has been considered to be. "Very blind and very ungrateful would those be," M. Legouvé justly adds, "who should see in this marvellous artist only the echo of her master. Samson did not create Rachel. He evoked her." Samson, it is further related, had all the traditional reverence for Corneille and Racine. Once, when Théophile Gautier had confided to him one of the most important dramatic feuilletons in Paris, he spoke alightingly of these two French classics. Samson could not restrain his rage at what he considered almost blasphemy. It did not matter if he offended Gautier—he rather willingly embroiled himself with him. "Il se précipita," says M. Legouvé, "avec l'impétuosité d'un fidèle qui défend ses dieux." And if Samson loved all the old traditions of the French Theatre, he was very jealous of its good fame. He felt very keenly how much *esprit de corps* was wanting in his profession, and it was he, along with Baron Taylor, who established the Society of Dramatic Artists. Union, which had done so much for the clergy, for the bar, for the profession of medicine and the profession of literature, should do something for actors too. Only after Samson retired, in his old age, did he receive the decoration of the Legion of Honour. Official France does not always share the views common in French society, and

the authorities who did at last tardily "decorate" Samson, wished the decoration to be made the occasion of a promise by him that he would never again appear upon the boards. "Jamais!" he answered, indignantly, "je n'achèterai un honneur au prix d'une lâcheté, et je ne renierai pas toute ma vie sous prétexte d'en décorer la fin!" His pride, as we know well, was not only personal pride, or pride in his profession and his triumph in it; it was also pride in his country. He was always intensely patriotic, and M. Legouvé might have added, what he must well have known—that he died not so much of old age or disease as of torture at his fatherland over-run and humiliated. He retired, we know, to Blois. In time, the Prussians got there, and that finished what other troubles had begun. The proud and sensitive old man died of the effects of that shock.

## MUSIC.

### CRYSTAL PALACE—BEETHOVEN'S MASS IN C.

THE Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace are so uniformly good that one can hardly venture to use with reference to any one of them the phrase "of more than usual interest." Nevertheless, I feel almost tempted to say this of last week's concert, because it gave amateurs an opportunity of hearing one of Beethoven's greatest masterpieces, which is but seldom performed on a scale at all adapted to its adequate presentation. This was the mass in C, the first of the two with which the composer of *Fidelio* enriched the music of the Catholic church. The work is not infrequently to be heard with orchestral accompaniments on festival days in our Roman Catholic churches; but with a necessarily small band and chorus, such as is available on these occasions, much of the effect, especially in the more massive portions of the music, is inevitably sacrificed. It was therefore a great treat to hear a performance of the mass with such a band and chorus as those over which Mr. Manns presides. It had been once previously given at the Crystal Palace, on November 5, 1870. It has also been occasionally produced by the Sacred Harmonic Society, but the enormous vocal and instrumental force engaged at the concerts of this society is as much too large as an ordinary church choir is too small; the proper balance of tone is destroyed altogether, and many of the more delicate effects are indistinguishable.

The Mass in C was composed in the year 1807, shortly after the pianoforte concerto in G, and the overture to *Coriolan*. It was written for Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, the patron of Haydn, and, on the authority of Herr C. F. Pohl, of Vienna (quoted by "G." in last Saturday's programme), was first performed in the Prince's chapel at Eisenstadt on September 13 of the above-named year. It was not, however, published until 1812.

None of Beethoven's works are more representative of what is commonly known as his "second style" than the present mass. From the first bar to the last it bears the strongly-marked impress of his originality. Nothing can be more unlike an average mass by Mozart and Haydn than the mass in C. The very first movement, the "Kyrie," shows the difference at once. In Haydn's six grand masses, written for the same Prince Esterhazy, for whom this work was composed, the prayer "Lord have mercy upon us," is generally set to extremely lively music, which offers the flattest contradiction to the sense of the words, and which can only be explained by Haydn's own remark that the thought of God's goodness filled him with such joy that he believed he could not help setting even a "Miserere" in *tempo allegro*. Beethoven, on the contrary, treats his "Kyrie" in a strictly devotional spirit, as it is also treated by Cherubini and Schubert in their masses. The final "Dona nobis" is a similar instance of the attention paid to the spirit of the words. It was the custom with Haydn and Mozart to conclude their masses with a brilliant

chorus, suggestive rather of a feeling of relief at getting out of church than of a prayer for peace. Beethoven ends his mass with a reminiscence of the opening movement, his music dies away in an impressive *pianissimo*. Space forbids entering in detail into all the numbers of this great work; nor can I do more than mention the exquisite beauty of such slow movements as the "Qui tollis" and the "Et incarnatus," or the grand effect of the "inverted pedal" (the upper G held by the treble voices against the moving harmonies of the other parts) in the great fugue which concludes the "Gloria." But a word or two should be said of the fugual writing; and the more so because it is frequently asserted that this was Beethoven's weak point. It is true that in his works *strict* fugues are seldom, if ever, to be met with; but this is because with him the fugue is a means of expression, not the end—not what Dr. Bülow, speaking of Bach's fugues, has so happily described as the "Selbstzweck-Fuge." Such movements as the "Cum Sancto Spiritu" and the "Et vitam" prove clearly enough Beethoven's mastery of counterpoint; and the very licences which he here allows himself are the results of design, not of incapacity. The rules of the school were his servants, not his masters.

The performance of the mass on Saturday was in many respects admirable. Mr. Manns's "reading" was very judicious, though I could not but think that he took the "Kyrie" perceptibly slower than Beethoven designed it. The pace of the other movements left little or nothing to desire. Again must special praise and congratulation be given to the Crystal Palace choir, who fully realized the expectations raised by their excellent performance at previous concerts this season. The chorus parts are by no means easy, and they were, with one or two very trifling exceptions, most admirably rendered, not only as regards precision, but still more in respect to the observance of the *nuances*. The piano singing in the "Qui tollis," "Benedictus," and elsewhere was all that could be wished. Of the orchestra it is superfluous to speak; their share of the work was simply perfect. The solo parts were on the whole less satisfactory. Miss Blanche Cole, who sang the soprano part, is much more at home in operatic (in which, as is well known, she excels), than in sacred music; nor did Miss Julia Elton appear very comfortable with the alto solos. On the other hand, Mr. Vernon Rigby and Mr. Lewis Thomas (though the last-named gentleman was suffering from indisposition) were both heard to advantage.

Beethoven's Mass was not the only specialty of the afternoon. True to their principle of giving, if possible, some absolute novelty at each concert, the programme included Reinecke's arrangement for orchestra of Schumann's six pianoforte duets entitled "Bilder aus Osten." The work in this form is only just published, and was announced on the present occasion as for "the first time in England." In their original shape the "Bilder aus Osten" are well known to pianists; and from their construction and the comparatively very small amount of mere "passage-writing" which they contain, they for the most part adapt themselves admirably to the orchestra. The first, fourth, and fifth numbers are especially successful in their new dress. In addition to Sullivan's "In Memoriam" overture and various vocal solos, the concert brought to a hearing, for the third time at Sydenham, Brahms's fine variations on a Theme by Haydn. It was certainly an error of judgment to put this elaborate piece at the end of a long programme. It was impossible that an audience, who had already been listening for nearly two hours, could properly enjoy a composition requiring such close attention for its full appreciation.

To-day Herr Joachim will make his first appearance this season in a concerto of Spohr's, and a new nocturno of his own.

ERENEZER PROUT.

By the lamented death of Sir William Sterndale Bennett, which occurred on Monday last, the 1st inst., English music has lost its most distinguished representative. It is but rarely that any English composer succeeds in gaining a continental reputation; but it is hardly too much to say that the name of Bennett was as well known in the musical centres of Germany as in London. He was born in 1816, in Sheffield, his father being an organist of some distinction in that town. He lost both parents at a very early age; but his musical talent being recognised by friends he was sent, in 1824, to King's College, Cambridge, as a chorister in the chapel. Thence he proceeded to the Royal Academy of Music, where he studied under Dr. Crotch, at that time principal of that institution, and Cipriani Potter. At this period he produced some of his best works, among others his pianoforte concertos in C minor and F minor, and his overtures to *Die Naiaden* and *Die Waldnymph*. In 1836 he visited Germany, and was fortunate enough to gain the friendship of Mendelssohn and Schumann. The former introduced his chief works at the celebrated Gewandhaus concerts at Leipzig, of which he was then conductor; while the latter, at that time editor of the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, lost no opportunity of calling his readers' attention to the merits of the young Englishman. Under these circumstances Bennett's music was, as it deserved, most favourably received. On his return from Germany he resumed his professional work in London, and was equally esteemed as a pianist and as a teacher. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, and in the same year became conductor of the Philharmonic Society, which post he held for twelve years. In 1858 he composed his cantata *The May Queen* for the Leeds Festival held during that year. In 1862 he was selected to compose a work representative of English music for the opening of the International Exhibition, the poem being written for the occasion by Tennyson. In 1867 he composed for the Birmingham Festival his oratorio *The Woman of Samaria*. In 1868 he succeeded Mr. Charles Lucas as Principal of the Royal Academy, a position which he continued to hold till his death. He received the honour of knighthood in 1871. As a composer Sir Sterndale Bennett belonged to the school of Mendelssohn. His works resemble those of that great master, not only in the nature of their ideas, but in the beauty of their artistic finish. Like a true musician, he never wrote down to the popular taste. His most recent compositions, the symphony in G minor (lately performed at the Crystal Palace), and the pianoforte sonata "The Maid of Orleans," show the same purity of style and delicacy of workmanship which elicited the praises of Schumann and Mendelssohn nearly forty years since. Of Bennett's ultimate position among composers it would be premature to express an opinion; of his beneficial influence on music in this country there can be no doubt. In his personal relations he was esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

THE almost inexhaustible richness of the repertoire of Haydn's eighty-three quartets was proved at the last Monday Popular Concert by the introduction for the "first time at these concerts" of one of the finest of the series—that in B flat, Op. 71, No. 1. It might have been supposed that all the best quartets would, ere this, have been heard at the more than five hundred concerts already given; but there seems no limit to the supply of fresh beauties to be found in Haydn's chamber music. Space will not allow a detailed notice of the quartet, which was admirably played by M<sup>me</sup>. Norman-Néruda, and Messrs. Ries, Zerbini and Piatti. The pianist was Dr. Bülow, who introduced as a novelty Raff's very clever and interesting Suite for piano solo in E minor, two movements from which he recently played at one of his recitals. The other concerted pieces were Beethoven's sonata in A, Op. 30, No. 1, and

Spohr's trio in A minor, both of which had been previously given at these concerts. Miss Alice Fairman was the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict the conductor. On Monday next, Herr Joachim will make his first appearance at St. James's Hall for the present season.

HERR WILHELM was again heard on Tuesday night at the Royal Albert Hall; when, in a new concerto, composed expressly for him by F. Hégar, he again showed himself one of the first living performers on the violin. The work is of considerable interest and much novelty of form. The programme also included Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, the overtures to *Der Freischütz* and "In Memoriam," which last was also played at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, and the March from the *Prophète*. The vocalists were M<sup>lle</sup>. Levier and Mr. W. H. Cummings.

MR. KUHE's annual Musical Festival at Brighton is to commence on Tuesday next, and will be continued until the 22nd inst. The chief works announced for performance are: Bach's *Passion according to Matthew*, Costa's *Naaman*, Macfarren's *St. John the Baptist*, Gounod's *Galla*, the *Creation*, the *Messiah*, Barnett's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, Sullivan's "Overture di Ballo," and Benedict's overture to *The Tempest*. The list of soloists engaged is excellent; and the band and chorus will be complete in every department.

VERDI is said to be engaged upon a new opera, the subject of which is taken from Shakspeare's *King Lear*.

THE *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* announces that Offenbach is writing a mass, which is to be performed at a family festival. If the statement be correct, the work will doubtless be looked for with much curiosity.

DR. SLOMAN's Cantata, *Supplication and Praise*, which was performed in June last at the Royal Albert Hall, London, will be shortly performed, with orchestral accompaniments, by the Melbourne Choral Society, Derby.

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LORD RUSSELL'S RECOLLECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS, II., by LORD HOUGHTON . . . . .	129
LIFE AND LETTERS OF ROWLAND WILLIAMS, by the REV. R. W. ESSINGTON . . . . .	130
DENOUËMENTER'S VOLTAIRE ET J. J. ROUSSEAU, by MRS. E. F. S. PATTISON . . . . .	132
HEMANS' HISTORIC AND MONUMENTAL ROME, by the REV. C. W. BOASE . . . . .	133
INGLEDY'S SHAKESPEARE'S CENTURY OF PRAISE, by R. SIMPSON . . . . .	133
SIMPSON'S LEWIS THE PIOUS, by DR. H. BRESSLAU . . . . .	134
HAMEITON'S HARRY BLOUNT, by MRS. F. M. OWEN . . . . .	135
CURRENT LITERATURE . . . . .	136
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	137
NOTES OF TRAVEL . . . . .	138
THE LATE LORD ST. LEONARDS, by J. S. COTTON . . . . .	139
THE LATE DR. HITZIG, by the REV. T. K. CHEYNE . . . . .	140
PARIS LETTER, by G. MONOD . . . . .	140
SELECTED BOOKS . . . . .	141
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
<i>The First Book printed in Spain</i> , by the REV. W. B. G. JANSSEN; <i>A Pahlavi MS. Recovered</i> , by Professor MAX MÜLLER; <i>Our Oldest MS., and Who Mutilated It</i> , by P. le Page Renouf . . . . .	141-143
APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK . . . . .	143
PRATT'S HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR, by Professor H. H. PALMER . . . . .	143
SCIENCE NOTES (Meteorology, Geology, &c.) . . . . .	145
MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES . . . . .	147
THE DUDLEY GALLERY, I., by W. M. ROSSETTI . . . . .	148
ART JOURNALISM, by PH. BURTY . . . . .	149
ART SALES . . . . .	150
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	150
"HOME," by FREDERICK WEDMORE . . . . .	152
STAGE NOTES . . . . .	152
CRYSTAL PALACE—BEETHOVEN'S MASS IN C., by ERENEZER PROUT . . . . .	153
MUSIC NOTES, AND TABLE OF CONTENTS . . . . .	154